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THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 98. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9.330

FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—July 14.

Sun Rises	4.53 A M
Sun Sets	7.17 P M
Day's Length	14 h 25 m
High Water at Southport	7.83 P M
High Water at Wilmington	9.19 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14.

Meteorological data for yesterday: Temperature: 8 a. m., 78°; 8 p. m., 79°; maximum, 87°; minimum, 71°; mean, 79°. Rainfall for the day, .17; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .76.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. July 13th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The barometer is lowest along th Middle Atlantic coast and over the Northwest, and highest over Florida and the Gulf coast States. Rain has fallen generally along the entire Atlantic seaboard, with light thunder showers over the Ohio valley and the lower lakes. Rain continues to-night over the Middle coast States, with cloudy weather generally over the Northeast; elsewhere fair weather prevails. Warmer temperatures are reported over the central western valleys and Florida, while it continues cool over the Ohio valley and North Atlantic coast. Heavy rainfall of 4.24 inches is reported from Hatteras, N. C.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Rain fell generally over the Atlantic coast States, while fair weather prevailed generally over the interior of the cotton belt during the past 24 hours. It is cooler over all districts. Heavy rains occurred as follows: Columbia, S. C., 1.53; Goldsboro, N. C., 1.53, and Weldon, N. C., 1.29 inches.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair preceded by showers in eastern portions; northwesterly winds.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 13.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 8.9 feet.

OUTLINES.

W. A. Noble, formerly auditor of the city of Roanoke, Va., was arrested yesterday charged with being $3 200 short in his accounts. —— The Deficiency Appropriation bill passed the Senate; an amendment was adopted restricting the price of armor plate to $300 per ton. —— Republican conferees of the Senate and House are still unable to agree upon important amendments to the Tariff bill. —— Corn is suffering from drought in Texas, Arkansas and portions of New Jersey and the Carolinas; there is general improvement in the condition of cotton in the central and eastern portions of the belt; picking has begun in Texas. —— Two children suffocated to death in a burning tenement house in Jersey City; their parents and several other persons badly injured. —— John Banks, a member of the Governor's Guards, was shot and instantly killed in a sham battle at Pullen Park, Raleigh, last night. —— Gen. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, has accepted an invitation for the organization to attend the unveiling of the monument to Gen. Jno. A. Logan in Chicago. —— In Kansas City, Mo., women prisoners will work at breaking stone the same as male prisoners, and will wear coarse over-alls, the same as the men. —— Senator Butler has introduced a bill in the Senate for establishment of a system of postal savings banks. —— The National Republican League is in session at Detroit; nearly all the States are represented. —— M. Folb, dealer in ready-made clothing, Fayetteville, N. C., failed; liabilities over $20,000. —— A conflict took place between negro miners and strikers at Danville, Ill., yesterday; several men were injured. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1¼ per cent, last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent.; cotton firm—middling 7 15-16c; flour was moderately active and steady; wheat—spot market firm; No. 1 Northern New York 81⅝c afloat; corn—spot firm; No. 2 30⅛c at elevator and 31⅛c afloat; rosin dull—strained common to good $1.70@1.72½; spirits turpentine quiet at 26@26½c.

That busted Kansas bank which had $5,000,000 deposits and showed up with $11,000 cash when the call was made is entitled to the ribbons as a pretty clean sweeper.

The Atlanta woman who wants a divorce because her husband shaved his whiskers off, felt aggrieved because she couldn't yank him around the house so easily after that.

A colored preacher in Nebraska advises the faithful to punch one eye out if they wish to ingratiate themselves with the Lord. He did it so well that the doctors say he will lose the other eye.

If Thorn made that confession about the murder of Guldensuppe maybe he was after the rewards offered by the New York *Journal* and *World* to the one who would "unravel the mystery."

The car builders who proposed to build and present President McKinley with a $100,000 private car have abandoned the scheme on account of the hard times. In hard times like these they don't think he can afford to ride in a $100,000 car.

A sharper is making nice wages going around among the colored citizens in the black belt of Alabama, collecting fees ranging from 5 cents to $2, for which he promises to get them pensions from the Government because they were held in slavery. Some of the unsophisticated are waiting and wondering why the pensions do not come.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Mr. George Vanderbilt, of Biltmore, near Asheville, is doing some good with his money. He proposes to erect a hospital in Asheville for the treatment of consumptives and patients suffering from contagious diseases, who are unable to pay for their own treatment. Other diseases will be treated, but these especially. A corps of expert physicians will be employed, and the hospital when completed will be second to none in the country. The project will be commenced with an outlay of $100,000. Here will be a nobler monument to this young man than superb Biltmore, which has attracted so much attention and been the theme of so much writing.

Senator Quay remarked the other day that he would like to get out of that "sweat box," and thereupon it was reported that he was going to retire. In order to deprive John Wanamaker of too much comfort Quay promptly announced that he would be in the ring for another turn at the "sweat box." When Quay retires from the Senate there will be a funeral shortly afterwards.

Judge Simonton has made another decision about dispensaries in South Carolina, which puts the unbroken package nurseries in the same category of the dispensary, but he still leaves unsolved the perplexing question as to whether inserting and giving a corkscrew a twist and a yank changes the status of the package.

The Charleston trolley ran into a mule the other day, and the trolley got the worst of it. They are new in the trolley business down there yet. When they have more experience they will know enough to give the mule the right of way.

In a trial trip at Newport, R. I., the other day the torpedo boat Dupont made the marvellous speed of 30.83 knots an hour. She had seventy-five men on board at the time. This beats the record of the Porter, which made 26.63 knots.

Chairman Dingley says the Senate talked this country out of $200,000 a day on lost revenue while it was palaver over the tariff bill. But the successful majority talked the country into a good deal bigger bill than that with the tariff bill.

The Younger brothers, who have been in the Minnesota penitentiary eight or ten years, are to be pardoned. They are older now and may have outlived their youthful indiscretions, such as robbing banks, killing people, &c.

It is unnecessary to say that the fellow who committed suicide by holding his head in a barrel of water wasn't a Kentuckian. The Kentuckian would never have resorted to such a horrid mode of exit as that.

A Chicago preacher who led a prayer-meeting in the jail last Sunday made no note of time, but somebody else did and got his watch. The other fellow did the watch-ing while he did the praying.

Secretary Sherman is winning the reputation of being the talking man of the Cabinet. It would be safe to wager that he could discount the rest of them and beat 'em talking on both sides of a question.

The tramp of the pie-pursuing brigade has been so heavy that it has been found necessary to put extra props under the floor of the White House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STR. WILMINGTON—Schedule.
REHDER & CO.—Soap and towels.
R. W. HICKS—Clover Hill butter.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

LOST—Pointer dog.

Lyceum Notes.

It is learned that a lyceum after the order of the one established here not long since has been organized at Birmingham, Ala. The idea seems to be gaining in popularity in all sections.

The directors of the Wilmington Lyceum are devising plans to increase the membership. If they are reasonably successful in their efforts to secure new members, a course of lectures will be secured, the like of which our people have not heard before.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Mr. J. J. Burnett advertises in this morning's issue a reward for a lost dog.

— A big excursion from points along the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will arrive here at 8 p. m. to-day.

— "Freeze up thy young blood?" No, Sonny; not this week, unless you are run through an ice machine.

— The Board of County Commissioners will hold a meeting to-day for the transaction of important matters bearing on the approaching school election.

— Both the O. A. N. and the Atlantic Coast Line ball teams practice every afternoon, getting in trim for their struggle at Hilton Friday afternoon.

— He went to the Beach yesterday to see his "Summer girl." He called her his "Aunt;" but that was when he was asking his employer for leave of absence.

— Some very fair strawberries, probably the last of the season, were observed on the market yesterday. They sold for 10 cents a quart and were offered for sale by Mr. Willie Sneeden.

— Mr. S. S. Woolwine, Jr., the clever representative of the Moffitt-West Drug Co., of St. Louis, has been in the city the past two days introducing the well known preparation, "Malarin."

— Six small colored boys were before Justice Bunting yesterday, charged with robbing an apple orchard. They were turned loose upon the promise of their parents to thrash each offender.

— Mr. Wm. H. Gerken, manager of the Carolina Beach Pleasure Club, was in the city yesterday. He reports that times at that popular resort are lively and everything indicates a successful season.

— Tuesday, the 10th of next month, is the day scheduled for the annual outing of the children of the Odd Fellows' Orphan Home at Goldsboro. The Odd Fellows of this city have arranged to give them a pleasant time at Carolina Beach.

— The movement for the additional school tax is degenerating into a farce. Many lawyers declare the act of the Legislature, providing for the election unconstitutional and the "whole fix" in some of the counties is in inextricable confusion.

— Mr. R. W. Miles, manager of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company in this city, returned yesterday from Bennettsville, S. C., where he has been for the past week establishing a new office at that point for the company. The company has now also an office in Maxton.

— Before Justice Bunting yesterday Richard Baskeville and wife, Mary Baskeville, both colored, were tried on a peace warrant sworn out by Delia Southerland, colored. The prosecution was deemed malicious and the two defendants were discharged, the cost to be taxed to the prosecutrix.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—8 casks spirits turpentine, 4 bbls tar, 13 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—1 bale cotton, 69 casks spirits turpentine, 164 bbls rosin, 17 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—24 casks spirits turpentine, 175 bbls rosin, 17 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—110 casks spirits turpentine, 55 bbls rosin, 7 bbls tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—30 casks spirits turpentine, 152 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—75 bbls rosin, 6 bbls tar, 6 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Driver—20 casks spirits turpentine, 129 bbls rosin, 54 bbls tar, 21 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner Willie B—14 casks spirits turpentine, 79 bbls rosin.

Schooner Gold Leaf—5 casks spirits turpentine, 10 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Cotton, 1 bale; spirits turpentine, 275 casks; rosin, 839 bbls; tar, 118 bbls; crude turpentine, 58 bbls.

Our Horse Editor in Trouble.

Our horse editor was found laboring under great perturbation of mind yesterday morning. Asked what was the matter, with rueful countenance he replied "Oh! I'm ruined. The rats ate up the entire contents of my paste-pot last night, and then added insult to injury by carrying off the paddle." If the rodents had captured the scissors our horse editor would have been *hors de combat*, sure enough.

Carolina Cycle Club.

An important meeting of the Carolina Cycle Club will be held to-night and a full attendance of the members is desired.

In the STAR's report of the run Monday night, one very important and delightful feature was omitted. It was a watermelon supper partaken of at the second toll house and highly enjoyed by the wheelmen.

Y. M. C. A.

The entertainment course of the Young Men's Christian Association has been selected for next winter and contracts signed. Every seat in the auditorium, excepting about thirty, has already been engaged for the entire course of six entertainments.

Let the Star Follow You.

STAR subscribers who are going away for the Summer will receive the paper regularly by mail by leaving orders for it at this office. Addresses will be changed as often as desired.

SCHEDULE B TAX.

Those Who Do Not Pay at Once Will Be Reported to the Judge of the Criminal Court.

The business men of the county are not paying up their schedule B tax as promptly as Sheriff E. Hewlett would like, and that official was busy yesterday mailing to the delinquents some notices which may have the effect of hurrying them up the least bit. The notices were to the effect that the names of all persons failing to pay their schedule B tax at once would be reported to the Judge of the Criminal Court according to the law. The tax was payable during the first ten days of the month.

Sections 52 and 53 of the Revenue Act, authorizing the sheriff to report delinquents to the Judge of the Criminal Court, naming the penalty for failure to pay, are submitted herewith:

Sec. 52. That it shall be and it is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of each county in the State to make diligent inquiry and report to the judge at each term of the criminal court held in the county following the time when the license tax and taxes provided for in schedules A, B and C of this act should have been paid as to whether or not such license taxes and other taxes have been paid by all corporations or persons liable for the same, and to make out a list of all delinquents. And it shall be the duty of the judge to submit the list of the delinquents to the solicitor to the end that such delinquents may be prosecuted for such defalcation in the manner provided in the next section of this act.

Sec. 53. That such persons or corporations who are liable to pay the license tax or taxes provided for in schedules A, B and C of this act and the Machinery act, and shall fail to pay the same as provided by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding six months, and the sheriff may be allowed by the judge such compensation for making such report as he may deem just and proper, to be paid by the county.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Baltimore, 10; St Louis, 5.
Cincinnati, 5; New York, 4.
Cleveland, 8; Boston, 5.
Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 4.
Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 8.
Philadelphia, 9; Louisville, 7.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO-DAY.

New York at Cincinnati.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Louisville.
Washington at Pittsburg.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	46	18	.718
Cincinnati	42	20	.677
Baltimore	42	21	.666
New York	39	24	.619
Cleveland	35	30	.538
Philadelphia	34	35	.492
Brooklyn	30	34	.468
Pittsburg	30	34	.468
Chicago	29	38	.432
Louisville	26	37	.412
Washington	24	39	.380
St. Louis	13	53	.196

The Indians did their share yesterday towards pulling the present champions away from the pennant. Cuppy pitched convincing ball for the victors. A fine one-hand catch by Collins and the all-round good work of Childs and Wallace were the features of the game.

The Browns rallied yesterday and pounded Hoffer in a victorious manner, Gross and Grady making home runs; but the Orioles, too, handled the timber remarkably and snatched the game away.

The New York-Cincinnati game yesterday was an exciting one and at the start looked like another winner for the Giants, but the Reds dropped to Seymour in the fourth inning and victory was the result.

Hay Ride to the Sound.

There is nothing more enjoyable these warm nights than a delightful hay ride to the Sound, especially when young folks are along to enliven the occasion. Last night a party of young gentlemen gave a hay ride complimentary to Miss Agnes Manning and Miss Annie Martin, of Charlotte, who are visiting Miss Katie Torpy. The start was made at 8 o'clock and the return about 11 o'clock. The trip was thoroughly enjoyed, and voted a grand success by all. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Fortman, Miss Agnes Manning, Miss Annie Martin, Miss Marion Banks, Miss Katie Carroll, Misses Cecelia and Tessie Quinlivan, Misses Alice and Katie Torpy, Misses Thalia and Mary Green, Misses Maud and Mary Vaughn, and Messrs. Tom and Dannie McInnerney, Dan'l and Wm. Carroll, Jno. Mier, Jos. Claridy, Wm. Coleman, Thos. Torpy and Tom. Carroll.

To Be Heard at Kinston To-morrow.

Marsden Bellamy, Esq., of the firm of Bellamy & Bellamy, leaves this afternoon for Kinston to appear in the suits brought by W. H. Northrop, Jr., R. B. Clowe and Harry Hill, elected to the positions of city clerk and treasurer, chief of police, and superintendent of streets, respectively, by the Harriss (Democratic) Board of Aldermen, vs. F. B. Rice, J. R. Melton and L. H. Bryant, elected by the Wright (Republican) Board, now in power, to the same positions. The cases will be argued to-morrow afternoon before Judge Oliver H. Allen, at his residence in Kinston, Mr. Bellamy appearing for the defence and Iredell Meares, Esq., who left for Kinston Monday afternoon, representing the plaintiffs.

Mr. F. B. Rice, one of the defendants, will also leave for Kinston to-day.

Came Near Drowning.

One of the excursionists came near drowning while surf-bathing at Ocean View yesterday. He had gotten over his head and being unable to get back to shore he called for help. Mr. E. B. Elliott, of Pollocksville, and one or two others, went to the rescue and the gentleman was quickly brought to a place of safety.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. N. J. Leary, of Maysville, was here yesterday.

— Mr. G. E. Brooks, of Shallotte, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. H. Chadbourn, Jr., of Newbern, was here yesterday.

— Mr. H. L. Fry, of Greensboro, was registered here yesterday.

— Mr. A. David and daughter will leave to-day for Atlantic City.

— Mr. and Mrs. B. Solomon have returned from their Western trip.

— Mr. I. C. Yeomans, of Newbern, was registered here yesterday.

— Mr. T. H. Norment, of Lumberton, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mrs. D. J. Corbett, of Pender, is visiting Mrs. Thos. C. Diggs, on Red Cross street.

— Mr. C. H. Heide left yesterday for Fancy Gap, Va., where he will spend a couple of weeks.

— Dr. E. L. Cox, of Jacksonville, and Mr. R. F. Wooten, of Maysville, were in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. T. B. Henderson and R. N. Summerell, of Jacksonville, were observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mrs. J. A. Sutton has returned from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Currie, at Sand Bluff, Bladen county.

— Mr. Jno. S. Manix, Newbern agent for the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railroad, was observed among the excursionists yesterday.

— Among the country merchants here yesterday were Messrs. J. L. Tyndall, Chance; E. H. Morton, Verona; O. B. Cox, Catherine Lake; Capt. R. P. Paddison, Point Caswell; Wm. Sandlin, Beulaville.

— G. A. McNeill, Esq., of Lumberton, was here yesterday on professional business, but was not too busy to take a run down to the seaside and try the excellent hospitality dispensed at the Seashore Hotel.

— Mr. John D. Sprunt was a very welcome visitor at the STAR office yesterday. Mr. Sprunt is now a prominent business man of London, where he is winning the success to which his merits so fully entitle him. The fact that he formerly held a responsible position in the STAR office rendered his visit yesterday all the more agreeable.

— Mr. J. H. W. Bonitz returned from Goldsboro yesterday. He brings encouraging reports about the crops in the vicinity of Goldsboro. Cotton and corn are both in a flourishing condition and there is also prospect of an unusually large crop of watermelons, one of which, a very fine one, weighing 68 pounds, Mr. Bonitz brought with him. It was of the "dew-drop" variety, and was grown on Mr. Bonitz's farm.

— Among the registrations at the Seashore Hotel yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Whitehurst, Newbern; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Huggins and wife, Rocky Mount; William Moncure and W. L. Beery, Raleigh; W. N. Royall, Charleston; W. H. Newell, Norfolk; G. G. Lynch, Florence; D. Hoffman, Scotland Neck; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hennessee, Greensboro; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hennessee, Salisbury; Capt. W. C. Dodson, C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; C. E. James, Atlanta; Mrs. Edgar Jadwin, Southport; Mrs. Walker Taylor, Wilmington.

— At Ocean View Hotel yesterday the following names were registered: H. H. Tooker, J. Coplin, Miss Mamie Hooker, Hugh C. Armstrong, W. B Oglesby, Jas. Flowers, J. H. Hudson, E. H. Pickler, E. J. Walker, Geo. C. Broadstreet and wife, Mr. Warters and wife, all of Newbern; Mrs. J. H. Bell, Miss Kittie Foy, Miss Bessie White, Mrs. Mary Pelletier, of Pollocksville; Misses Annie and Nanie Hurst, Miss Minnie Lanier, Marines; S. R. Berryhill, Charlotte; Miss Cora Spruill, Stonewall.

NEWBERN EXCURSIONISTS.

Large Crowds of People from Newbern and Other Points Visit the Seaside—Excursion Given Under Auspices of the Knights of Harmony.

Evidently the most fruitful field for the excursion speculator is along the line of the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railroad. For the crowds which were brought over yesterday were unusually large, and there were left at different stations nearly a third as many as came. At several regular stations no stops were made, the cars being already uncomfortably crowded. On the return trip some extra coaches were provided, greatly adding to the comfort of the passengers.

The day was spent at Ocean View until 8.15 o'clock, when the excursion train left the beach for the city, leaving here last night at 8.15 o'clock. The crowd was variously estimated, the figures ranging from 600 to 800.

Grand Lodge Knights of Honor.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Honor will meet in this city the 11th of next month. A large delegation will be present, and Supreme Past Dictator Marsden Bellamy and Deputy Grand Dictator Jas. M. McGowan have made arrangements with Col. R. L Jenkins, proprietor of the Oceanic Hotel, Carolina Beach, to entertain the visitors at his hotel, the meetings to be held in the hall of the second story of the building The delegates and their families will meet with every comfort.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculte the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

MEMBER OF THE GOVERNOR'S GUARDS KILLED IN A SHAM BATTLE.

The Accident Unexplainable—Hearing Before the Railroad Commission Continued—Excursion from Raleigh to Norfolk—Miscegenation Case.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 13.

The conductors' excursion carried twenty coaches well filled with people to Norfolk this morning. The excursion, which is the largest of the season, went in two sections. Another excursion, from Goldsboro to Asheville, took on fifty people here. There were seven coaches full in all.

This morning a carpenter fell from the scaffold around a house in course of construction on lower Fayetteville, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to the hospital. It is not known whether he can live.

None of the gentlemen invited by the Railway Commission to be present to-day and reply to the arguments of the railroad representatives will take advantage of the offer. Judge Clark stated that none of the people was present and it was useless to attempt to convert the railroad people.

Allen McLean, colored, and Bessie Little, white, who were married in Chester, S. C., were arrested here and sent on to court by Mayor Russ.

Wash Atwater, the noted Orange county rapist, was one of the seven convicts who escaped from Castle Hayne.

George Rogers, colored, the Republican registrar who was charged with making way with the registration book in one of the Democratic wards prior to the general election last Fall, was acquitted in the Criminal Court to-day. George claimed that he dropped the book behind two old boxes in his shop.

A heavy rain fell last evening and was general throughout the county. In the northern part of the county there had been no rain in four weeks.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

In a sham battle at Pullen Park to-night by the Governor's Guards, John Banks, one of the firing squad, was shot and died instantly. The shocking accident is almost unexplainable. The guns were loaded at the armory and inspected by Capt. Crawford before going to the Park. He is positive all the cartridges were blank. The ball entered Banks' forehead and blew off the top of his head. Banks was 21 years old and recently married.

The hearing before the Railroad Commission was continued to-day. Geo. H. Rose spoke for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, F. H. Busbee spoke for the Southern Railroad, and Robert Strong for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Lawn Party To-morrow Night.

The Charitable Circle of the King's Daughters and Sons, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will give a lawn party Thursday evening upon the spacious lawn at the residence of Mrs. Turlington, on Fourth street, between Red Cross and Campbell. The ladies and gentlemen of the Circle have always been noted for giving pleasant and enjoyable entertainments, and this one will be no exception. A programme of music, etc., is being arranged for the occasion, and refreshments will be served, but no admission to the grounds will be charged.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not? Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

REDUCED TO $5.00.

BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prempert's Barber Shop,

NO. 11 SOUTH FRONT STREET, FIRST-class Work at Reasonable Prices. Give us a call.

Respectfully,

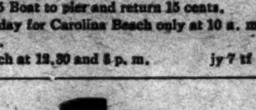
je 20 tf ARTHUR PREMPERT

Bagging and Ties.

2,000 Rolls BAGGING,
5,000 Bundles TIES,
5,000 Bushels CORN,
600 Bushels MEAL,
600 Barrels MOLASSES,
50,000 Pounds MEAT,
And other goods.

D. L. GORE,
jy 11 tf 120, 122 and 124 North Water St.

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT SCHEDULE.



Leave for Southport at 9.30 a. m.
Leave for Carolina Beach at 6.00 and 9.30 a. m.; 3.00 and 5.15 p. m.
Leave Southport at 12.30 p. m.
Leave Beach at 7 00 a. m., 1.15, 3.45 and 6 p. m
Fare on 5.15 Boat to pier and return 15 cents.
Leave Sunday for Carolina Beach only at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.
Leave Beach at 12.30 and 5 p. m. jy 7 tf

jy 4 tf

It Touches the Spot

These Hot Days,

Strawberry Acid,

made from fresh ripe fruit, at the fountain of

JAMES D. NUTT,
je 5 tf The Druggist.

STOVES AND RANGES,

OIL STOVES,

Gasolene Stoves.

In fact anything you want for the kitchen.

I am adding the above line to my complete stock of

HARDWARE, TINWARE AND

Agricultural Implements

and will carry a line second to none in quality, at the very lowest prices.

Have secured the services of J. L. Breckenridge with special reference to this line, and can offer you the benefit of his several years experience.

My line includes the Richmond Stove Co.'s entire product.

Can furnish repairs for all kinds of Stoves.

J. W. Murchison,

Orton Building.

je 24 tf

Soap and Towels.

Butter Milk Soap, 3 cakes in box 7 cents.
Castile Soap and Glycerine Soap 5c per cake.
Fels' celebrated Sweet Flower, Hazel Cream, Peach Cream, Butter Milk Toilet Soaps, our price 7c cake.
Ammonia 9c per bottle.
Borated Talcum Baby Powder 9c per box.
Toilet Paper 5c per package.
Toilet Paper, 1,000 sheet rolls 10c.
Bay Rum, Florida Water, 23c a bottle.

TOWELS, TOWELS.

Good size Cotton Towels 5c.
Splendid Bleach Towel 7½ and 10c.
Bleached and Unbleached Turkish Towels 5, 10, 15 and 23 cents.
25c Linen Towels 18c.
Bargains in Silks, Shirt Waists, &c., at

J. H. REHDER & CO.'S.

Bell Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up.

Lowest prices in Mason's Fruit Jars. jy 11 tf

Clover Hill Brand

We are just informed that a tub of our

"Clover Hill Brand"

BUTTER

has won first prize and Gold Medal at the Illinois State Dairymen's Convention held last week.

Illinois being the greatest dairy State in the Union, makes this latest honor of no small importance.

If you want the finest, order "Clover Hill Brand."

We would like to buy the output of two or three North Carolina Butter Dairies. Quality is what we want.

jy 11 D&W tf R. W. HICKS.

TURNIP SEED,

Crop 1897,

JUST ARRIVED

ALL VARIETIES PLANTED IN THIS SECTION.

The Largest Stock and the Lowest Prices.

Write for quotations.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
je 29 tf Wilmington, N. C.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Trust Company of New York
against
Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company.

WHEREAS, On the 26th day of May, 1897, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, a decree was made in the above entitled suit by the Honorable Charles B. Simonton, Circuit Judge, foreclosing the mortgages of the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad Company and the East Carolina Land and Railway Company, now consolidated into the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company, the defendant therein, said mortgages being mentioned and described in said complainants' bill of complaint; and

WHEREAS, It is therein ordered, adjudged and decreed that all the corporate property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company in the State of North Carolina, now operated as one continuous line from the city of Wilmington to Newbern, in said State, and all its estates, right, title, interest and equity of redemption therein; that is to say, all of its railroads now constructed and in operation extending from Wilmington to Newbern in the said State of North Carolina, and yet to be constructed, including extensions, branches, curves and side tracks, and including rights of way, road bed, superstructures, iron, steel, rails, ties, splices, chains, bolts, nuts, spikes, all land and depot grounds, station houses and depots, viaducts, water-tanks, bridges, timber, material and property purchased or to be purchased or owned by it, for the construction, equipment or operation of said road, all machine shops, tools, implements and personal property used therein or upon or along said railroad or at its stations; all engines, tenders, machinery and all kinds of rolling stock, whether now owned or hereafter purchased by said railroad company, and all other property of the said company now owned or hereafter to be acquired, and all its rights or privileges therein or appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and incomes of said railroad and property, and all franchises and rights of said railroad company, and all property and rights acquired or hereafter to be acquired by virtue and under authority thereof, be sold under the direction of Alfred M. Waddell, the undersigned Master Commissioner, and the proceeds of said sale applied to the satisfaction of said judgment, interest and costs, except such as is otherwise provided for in said decree; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said Master Commissioner shall sell said property for cash, or for cash and bonds, as an entirety; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that notice of the time, place and terms of said sale be given by said Master Commissioner by advertising the same at least five times a week for four consecutive weeks preceding the day of sale, in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Wilmington and Newbern, in the State of North Carolina, and also in the "Manufacturers' Record," of Baltimore, Maryland, and that the said sale shall be at public auction in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, in front of the County Court House of New Hanover county at the time and place as said Master Commissioner shall in said notices of said sale appoint; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said Master Commissioner shall receive no bid at said sale for a less sum than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and no bid from any person who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge five per cent. of the amount of such bid in cash, or twenty-five thousand dollars in the bonds secured by either of the mortgages described in said complainants' bill of complaint, and in case the said property and premises are sold, the purchaser thereof shall forthwith deposit with said Master Commissioner the sum of five thousand dollars to be deposited in the Registry of this Court, subject to the order of this Court in this cause and the deposit so received from the said bidder to be applied on the purchase price; the balance of the purchase price may be either paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy the same in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering bonds secured by the said mortgages of January 12th, 1891, made by the said Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad Company and the East Carolina Land and Railway Company, and over-due coupons belonging thereto, at such price or value as would be equivalent to the distributive amount that the holders of said bonds would be entitled to receive in case the entire amount was paid in cash. For more particularity both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale, reference is made to the decree of foreclosure entered in the above suit.

NOW THEREFORE, Public notice is hereby given that I, Alfred M. Waddell, Master Commissioner, in pursuance of the provisions of said decree, will, on Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., of that day, in the city of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, in front of the County Court House of New Hanover county, in said city, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in accordance with the terms and conditions of said decree, the above described railroad of the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company and all the property, lands and premises appertaining thereto, the proceeds to be applied as is by said decree provided and directed.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,
Master Commissioner, United States Circuit Court Eastern District of North Carolina.

Stetson, Tracy, Jennings and Russell, New York; Jno. D. Bellamy, Wilmington, N. C., Solicitors for Complainant.

je 16 4w wed thr fri sat sun

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st TRAINS WILL run as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m. 2.30 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 7.15 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.45 p. m., 6 00 p. m., 10.00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 10.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 11.30 a. m., 6.00 p. m. and 9.30 p. m.

SATURDAY SPECIAL.

Leave Wilmington at 1.00 p. m, arrive at Ocean View at 1 35 p m.
Leave Ocean View at 1.45 p m, arrive at Wilmington at 2 15 p m.
This train stops only at Wrightsville, Hotel and Ocean View. je 20 tf

NEW CROP

Molasses.

Our Own Importation From

WEST INDIES.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Price Low.

WORTH & WORTH.
my 20 tf

Cotton Crop for 1897.

Twelve million bales of Cotton is the estimate for 1897, and we have purchased a large amount of Ties and Bagging for the North Carolina and South Carolina trade. We bought at extremely low prices and will sell likewise. We also have a full line of heavy and shelf Groceries at the lowest market prices.

W. B. COOPER.

jy 11 D&W tf 226 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

The "Unlucky Corner."

Toilet Soap,

WILD LOCUST HONEY,

elegantly perfumed, three cakes in box.

M. H. Orion's Pure Olive Castile. Uncle Sam's great healing Tar Soap removes Dandruff and Pimples, stains from Silk or Woollen Fabrics.

BROK'S CRYSTAL SOAP

"Won't wash clothes" but will wash Steel, Iron and Copper Vessels. Removes rust, dirt, stains and tarnish. Special prices this week.

S. W. Sanders.

je 30 tf

FOR SALE!

Machine-Made Spirit Barrels.

Made from the best thoroughly seasoned and selected

White Oak Timber.

Our experience of thirty-one years in manufacturing cooperage for the trade enables us to turn out barrels of correct gauge and guaranteed first class in every particular. Your patronage solicited.

The Geo. L. Morton Co.

jy 4 lm

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14

THROWING OFF THE MASK.

The New York *Sun* has been posing as a Democratic paper, although its editor-in-chief, Chas. A. Dana, is not and never has been a Democrat, but is and has been a Republican protectionist, believing in a high protective tariff while advocating a tariff for revenue. Like nearly all the so-called "great dailies" of New York it championed gold and Wall street in the last campaign, and under pretence of supporting "sound money" opposed the election of Bryan. But they didn't all do the logical thing that the *Sun* did when it boldly advocated the election of McKinley and advised all Democrats who wanted to show their opposition to free silver to pay no attention to the Indianapolis decoy ticket but to vote for McKinley. The *Sun* was too bold to make any apologies for this and rejoiced when Mr. McKinley was elected.

It didn't play the ridiculous part either of putting up a quasi lamentation when McKinley called Congress together to frame a new tariff, nor pretend that the passage of a new tariff bill with a higher rate of protection would be a breach of faith with the "tariff for revenue" Democrats who supported and voted for him. It didn't do anything so ridiculous as that, but took the view that it would be a breach of faith with the fellows who contributed to the Hanna campaign fund not to pass a new tariff bill and not give them some more protection. Consequently, when the Dingley bill was put in shape and presented to the House the *Sun* commended it highly as an excellent piece of work, such as might have been expected from that distinguished and able protectionist, Mr. Dingley.

All this time the *Sun* was posing as a Democratic paper, but it was apparent to those familiar with it and the leanings of its managing editor that it was only a question of time when it would throw off its disguise and appear in its true colors, which it did in a recent editorial, from which the following is an extract:

"It is useless for any Democrat to shut his eyes to the plain and obvious facts of the political situation which stares him in the face. The combination which gave Bryan last November more than 6,500,000 votes has now absolute control of the organization of the Democratic party; is practically the only Democratic party with authority of technical regularity. It is holding closely together everywhere. Populists and silver Republicans remaining in firm alliance with Democrats. The political allies move as one body in Congress, and are united and aggressive in every State and district. They are controlling the conventions of the Democratic party as they occur successively; there is no other organized Democracy; nor is any other possible in the absence of any common opposing idea or distinguishing principle about which to crystalize. The Democracy of the Chicago platform has a distinct idea to unify and inspire it with enthusiasm.".

The purport of this is that every Democrat, or rather every man who has been a Democrat, who does not subscribe to the principles set forth in the Chicago platform should join the Republican party and help it to fight the Democratic party which makes straight issues. Mr. Dana hasn't a very high opinion of the contingent which aspired to command respect and hoped to fool somebody by stealing the name of "National Democracy," which has no tangible existence and makes when lined up a farcical exhibition of a squad of men gone astray, each one trying to point the way out of the woods and every one doubtful whether the other knows the way out. The *Sun* is too practical a politician to play fool or wage a hopeless fight for the mere purpose of fighting. There is neither honor nor emolument in that, and the *Sun* wants both. It recognizes the fact, too, that a mushroom concern like the party that Hon. W. D. Bynum, Grover Cleveland and Company are now trying to engineer into active operations, would be trampled out o shape by the stalwart Democrats who stand upon the platform of the Democratic party and therefore it advises men who call themselves Democrats not to fasten themselves to that freak but to get right into the Republican party which has some fighting ability and following enough to prevent a new convert from being lonesome.

The principal editor of the *Sun* is a superlatively good hater, a very poor forgiver and the worst kind of a forgetter. He hates like a man who thoroughly enjoyed it and could subsist on it for a considerable period if he were short of more substantial food. He never forgives a real or a fancied grievance and never forgets the man to whom the grievance is charged. When Cleveland was elected the first time he failed to recognize Mr. Dana by any mark of attention, and Mr. D. has hated him with a cordial and intense hatred ever since. He was never happier than when dipping his barbed points into vitriol and letting them fly at the distinguished object which had incurred his enmity. From the first dart in Cleveland's first administration until the present time this superb hater has never let an opportunity escape to hurl fresh darts driven with a vigor intensified by the hatred that grew with the years.

Possibly the fact that Grover Cleveland was co-operating with the Indianapolis movement in the last campaign may have had something to do with the contempt which the *Sun* showed for it, and its determination to support Mr. McKinley, and possibly the fact that Mr. Cleveland is lending his powerful brain and ready epistles to helping Mr. Bynum to gather up the scattered fragments and reorganize for another flank move on the Democratic party may account for the *Sun's* now going over bodily to the Republican party. It does not want to stay in company with Grover, it can't go for free silver because that would rile Wall Street, and the only thing it can do is to go where Mr. Dana feels most at home, that is into the Republican party. And we are glad it has gone.

MINOR MENTION.

The system of profit-sharing in manufacturing establishments, and in some others, is not a new one in this country. In view of the success it has met with, it is rather surprising that it has not been more generally adopted, especially since it proves beneficial and profitable not only to the employed, but to the employers. The following from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, shows how it works in some of the mills at Fall River, and some of the advantages resulting from it:

"It is eight years ago that the Bourne Mills of Fall River began the experiment of dividing with their help every six months a certain proportion of the profits in the form of a percentage dividend on the wages earned. This percentage has ranged from two and a half to seven per cent. semi-annually or an average rate of 8¾ per cent. on the wages.

"It is pleasant to observe that the plan has proved a pronounced success. The perfection of machinery has practically established the limit of the operative to increase his earnings by his own effort. It is just on this point that the lesson of the Bourne Mills is valuable. It shows that it has induced a spirit of co-operation and of interested watchfulness that has produced results.

"How much depends on the latter factor is seen by the statement that if the belts are allowed to run three minutes an hour on the loose pulleys in a cotton factory it means a loss of five per cent. of production, and consequently five per cent. of wages. Thus it is, that a number of little things better attended to under a system of profit-sharing makes it profitable to the employer no less than to the help.

"In a circular letter to the employes Treasurer Chase of the mills in summing up the advantages which have arisen from profit-sharing, traces its effects in the difference in the number of seconds in May, 1889, and May, 1897, the showing being 78 per cent. less in the latter month, or in another form there were about five times as many seconds made in May, 1889, before profit sharing began, as in May, 1897. This means also, an improvement in the general quality

"There is another effect he says: The esprit du corps which tends to keep belts on fast pulleys in the mill spurs the management to keep alert in the general conduct of the business. The sharing of profits stirs up the ambition to make profits to share, as the payment of dividends stimulates the earning of the dividends.

"The other advantages to the company come under the form of better discipline, punctuality, care of machinery, cleanliness, economy of waste, taking an interest in the success and prosperity of the mills, and the spirit of co-operation which has characterized the behavior of the operatives.

These results from the practical working of a profit sharing system are of interest not only to spinners but to manufacturers in other lines of trade. It is evident that whatever insures the personal interest of the employe in the business must inure to the advantage of the employer in some degree."

If a system like this works in one establishment why wouldn't it work in another, and if in factories why not in mines, railroads and other enterprises which employ large numbers of people? If generally adopted, where practicable, it would doubtless prove the solution of the strike problem.

* * *

The tariff bill upon which Congress has been laboring so long is a patch-work of concessions to the various industries which demanded a higher rate of protection than they are receiving under the present tariff. Had there been none of that pressure, to which Senator Allison once referred in the Senate, brought to bear, the probabilities are that it would have been a very different, a much less objectionable and much more respectable sort of a bill. But the fact is the framers of the bill or bills as they came from House and Senate were under duress, and the small margin of votes that could under any circumstances be counted on in the Senate made the tariff sponsors easy victims to intimidation. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, was the representative and most aggressive champion of a high and prohibitory tariff on wool. One of the methods he resorted to to carry his point was intimidation, threats of political retribution, as shown by the following extract from a letter of July 1st, 1897, as quoted by the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, which as a representative of the manufacturers protests against the wool duties. In answer to Judge Lawrence, who objected to some of the *Commercial Bulletin's* criticisms of his course, it quotes the following extract to show the methods adopted:

"When wool growers are driven to choose between a tariff protection of less than 80 per cent. as stated and a gold premium protection of 50 per cent [sic], it will not be difficult to tell how vast numbers of them will vote."

This was simply a forcible hint that if the wool growers, whom Judge Lawrence represented, do not get what they want they will pool issues with the opposition to the Republican party and thus rebuke it. This is but one sample of the methods adopted to secure what the protected demanded, and accounts in a great measure for the patch-work character of that monstrosity.

The indications are that they will have a pretty lively time in the Conference committee before they come to an agreement on the tariff bill. Mr. Dingley and his friends have been very much nettled at the way the Senate slashed their bill, and contend that the Senate bill will be a deficiency bill instead of a revenue bill, and hence they insist upon radical changes, and restoring to the dutiable list the articles that the Senate put upon the free list. If this be done it will mean a big fight and a protracted debate when the report goes back to the Senate, for Senators whose votes placed these articles on the free list are not going to quietly surrender. Five Southern Senators and a few Western Senators voted for special protective features of this bill doubtless with a view to securing support to place upon the free list articles which their constituents largely used, and if they are to be thwarted in this they will change their tactics and unite with the opponents of protection. Should this be the case, the prospects for the final passage of the bill are quite remote.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Sanitarian for July presents some valuable papers which not only the physician and sanitarian but the general reader will find interesting. Address A. N. Bell, M. D., Editor, 337 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This is an age of free thought, to which many publications are now devoted. One of these is the *Free Thought Magazine*, published by H. L. Green, No. 213 East Indiana street, Chicago, Ill. The July number is interesting.

The July number of *The Hypnotic Magazine* presents an interesting list of contents, the articles presented embracing papers on the different phases of hypnotism, with experiments in the sick room and elsewhere. Published by the Psychic Publishing Company, Chicago.

The French Dressmaker for August is a superb number, handsomely illustrated with nine colored figures and many plain, showing the styles and effect of dress for the season. With these and lessons in cutting and hints, no dressmaker can go astray. Published by A. McDowell & Co., No. 4 West 14th street, New York.

The July number of *The National Review* contains among other papers on national and international topics an interesting one on "British Interests in the Wolcott Commission," giving both monometallist and bimetallist views on the subject. This is but one of a number of very interesting papers. Address The National Review, No. 70 Fifth avenue, New York.

TWINKLINGS.

— A Dissenting Opinion: "Prince Constantine hasn't shown much ability."
"Well, I don't know. When he had to retreat he knew enough to start early and avoid the rush."—*Truth*.

— "What do you think of Tesla's scheme of telegraphing without wires?"
"That's nothing; my wife has kicked my shins under the table for twenty years."—*Exchange*.

— Editor—Mr. Cose, your jokes have lost all their humor of late. What's the trouble?
Joe Cose—I guess I'm not well. I've felt rather funny for a week past.—*Philadelphia North American*.

— Mistress—Why, Mary, do you know you have burned this steak almost to a crisp?
Maid—Yes, mum; but I was so intent upon reading an article upon "The Ideal Cook" that I didn't even smell the steak burning.

— "It looks like a case of love at first sight."
"No. He was dead in love with her before he saw her."
"How could that be?"
"Five hundred thousand dollars in her own right."—*Life*.

— "What is 'dolce far niente?'"
"Well—in its finest phase, it is sitting perfectly still and watching somebody else work."—*Detroit Free Press*.

— "You speak of your colleague as having a mercurial temperament," said one statesman.
"Yes," replied the other, as he wiped his perspiring brow, "the great trouble about him is that you can't keep him down."—*Washington Star*.

— First Lady—"There goes young Mrs. Pedigree. I suppose she bores people to death telling the bright things her little boy says?"
Second Lady—"Oh, no; fortunately he says such dreadful things they can't repeat them."—*Tit Bits*.

— Sprocket—"I understand that uncle has taken to riding the wheel."
Handel Barrs—"Yes, and he is wonderfully expert. Every time he is out he discovers two or three entirely new ways of dismounting."—*Boston Transcript*.

— "What is experience, Uncle Tom?"
"Experience? It is what we learn from wanting everything we don't get, and getting everything we don't want."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

— Mr. Citiman—"I don't see how you can spend the best years of your life in a place like this."
Mr. Subbubs—"Hang it all, man! I am not spending the best of my life here. The years I have spent here have been the very worst years of my life."—*Puck*.

—— They say Bryan is losing his hold on the public, but 15,000 people are reported to have paid to hear him lecture the other day in California. What other man in the country could have drawn such a crowd even to a free lecture.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Franklin *Press*: Wheat crops are harvested and prove to be very good. Corn crops look exceedingly well and are now having plenty of rain. Oats crops are coming up better than was expected a month ago.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: After several days of watchfulness on the part of Chief of Police Freeman, the negro Council Joyner, who stole a gold watch from Mr. Octavius Taylor, of LaGrange, and offered it for sale in this city, was captured at Pikeville Saturday and brought to this city and placed in jail that evening. He showed himself to be a smart thief in evading the police as long as he did and he was only captured by the aid of confederates.

— Lexington *Dispatch*: The dwelling house of Mr. Jas. H. Cross, who lives in Cotton Grove township, near the Yadkin river, was struck by lightning Sunday evening about 3 o'clock and four persons were injured. Mrs. Cross was sitting in a room holding her little baby in her arms, when the lightning struck the chimney, ran down in the room and knocked the child entirely out of her arms to the floor, rendering it insensible for several hours. Mrs. Cross was shocked also by the stroke, as was her little son, about 5 years old, whose hair was burned and was otherwise injured. An aged gentleman, Mr Peter Cross, was in the room at the time and was knocked down by the shock

— Marion *Messenger*: Mr. Jarrett's sons were hauling some wheat across John P. Hall's corn, in Halltown, three miles from Marion. About seven stalks were broken down, displeasing Hall. Afterwards they met about eleven o'clock in the morning in the field. Some words passed, Jarrett knocked Hall from his mule with a rock and had another one drawn. A pistol fired and Jarrett immediately fell, shot through the heart. A gash about two inches long and a half inch wide is to be seen just back of the right ear of Mr. Hall. It is said no bruises appear upon Mr. Jarrett except those likely made when he fell after he was shot. Immediately Hall surrendered himself and pistol to Sheriff Nichols, when he was locked up to await Judge Ewart's court to begin on the 19th.

— Salisbury *Sun*: From one bushel of wheat sowed on a little over an acre of ground, Mr. A. L. Owens, of this county, has realized forty bushels of grain. The wheat was threshed last week. From four bushels sowed, Supt. Mahaley, of the chain gang, has threshed seventy-five bushels. ——Mr. J. H. Bringle, a farmer living about two and a half miles from the city on the new Concord road, while plowing in a new ground last Wednesday, ploughed up an old army gun, which had probably lain there, concealed since the close of the late war, 32 years ago. ——Mr. Smith, of the machine department at Spencer, is suffering from what is supposed to be a spider bite. He was bitten last week but didn't feel any effect of it for several days. The bite was on his finger and his hand and arm is swollen considerably now.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— In a speech at Des Moines Ia., the other day Senator Tillman asserted that money runs the country and trusts run the Senate. In spite of Senator Tillman's peculiar views, there is hardly any one who will disagree with him in this statement. It takes money to run any country, and the fact that the trusts run the Senate is so far an undisputed proposition.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— There is the promise of a splendid wheat crop in the United States and of a short wheat crop in rest of the world. This is the precise condition which in 1891 followed the passage of the first McKinley Tariff act and filled the country with prosperity that McKinley claimed the credit for. It will be great luck for McKinley if the farm as in 1898, as in 1891, shall be able to sell their wheat and pay their debts, and in so doing bring a shower of gold into the country.—*Philadelphia Record Dem.*

—— "The most wonderful thing about Mr. Edmund Moor's Texas rice plantation," says the Atlanta Journal, "is that it lies twenty feet above the level of the nearest body of water. Rice culture on land so situated has probably never been attempted before." The agricultural editor of the Journal is probably off on his summer vacation. His understudy will doubtless be interested to learn that very fine rice can be grown high up on the sides of the Blue Ridge Mountains. We have seen it growing there.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will also do for you. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all blood diseases. †

Sea Anemone.

The most interesting things of the world are often its mites and midges. This is especially true of the animal world and of that intermediate world of life that hangs suspended, as it were, between the domain of animal and vegetable existence. It is of deep human and of still deeper scientific interest to consider whether the sea anemone, for instance, is an animal or a plant, or whether it is more animal than plant, because it manifestly has the twofold nature. The aquarium in old Castle garden affords in its "balanced aquaria" a fine opportunity for observing this rudimentary form of life. The sea anemone familiar to this coast is the metridium, which possesses many curious characteristics, all of which can be observed in the specimens in the aquarium. One of its most striking peculiarities is its wonderful control of its own body. It has both longitudinal and circular muscles, which enable it to contract or dilate its tissuelike form not only as a whole, but at any minute point. It can draw in its circumference until it looks as if tightly laced with an invisible silk thread or it can ply any one of its myriad antennæ as deftly as a monkey uses its paw. At one time it rears itself aloft like a beautiful flower growing and blooming upon a barren rock, and then it flattens itself out upon the rock surface until it is a mere filmy microscopic spot. But the most curious characteristic of the sea anemone is its manner of reproduction. It may bud as a lily, a new anemone growing from its side. It may throw from its mouth a full blown sea flower, which at once fastens itself to its bit of rock and blossoms as the rose, or the parent may throw off its lowest disk, which presently turns into bloom and beauty.—New York Times.

The river Amazon is the home of a species of tree climbing fish which the scientists call callichthys. It is often found high up in trees three miles from water.

Earn money before you spend it. Live within your income. Never run into debt unless you see a sure way to get out of it.

CURIOUS CLOCKS.

TIMEPIECES OF WONDERFUL AND ELABORATE CONSTRUCTION.

Skeletons Struck the Hours In the Hindoo Prince's Clock—One Timepiece With Ninety-five Faces—Birds and Mice Announcing the Hours.

The recent exhibition of clocks and watches held at the Royal aquarium in London was the means of bringing before the notice of the public for the first time many very curious examples of the horologist's skill. This interesting collection, numbering upward of 2,000, included a Sabbatarian timepiece, which refused to go on Sundays and which revealed to all who consulted the dial on that day the inscription, "Remember the Sabbath." This remarkable clock played a different tune every quarter of an hour and contained among its numbers the One Hundredth Psalm.

Included also in this fine collection, probably the largest ever brought together, was the old dial which was a part of the furniture in the house where Horatio Nelson, the great naval commander, was born and the first clock made by John Harrison, the inventor of the chronometer. This little piece of mechanism had wooden works and appeared to be an object of the greatest interest to the many members of the craft who visited the show.

An account of a most remarkable clock, the property of a Hindoo prince, was recently given in a South African paper. Near the dial is a large gong, hung on poles, while underneath, scattered on the ground, is a pile of artificial human skulls, ribs, legs and arms, the whole number of bones in the pile being equal to the number in 12 human skeletons. When the hands of the clock indicate the hour of 1, the quantity of bones needed to form a complete human skeleton come together with a snap. By some mechanical contrivance the skeleton springs up, seizes a mallet, and, walking up to the gong, strikes one blow. This finished, he returns to the pile and again falls to pieces. At 2 o'clock two skeletons get up and strike, while at the hours of noon and midnight the entire heap springs up in the shape of 12 skeletons and strike, one after the other, a blow on the gong and then fall to pieces as before.

Undoubtedly one of the most wonderful clocks in the world is that originally manufactured for the late Duke Charles of Brunswick, which is now being exhibited in St. Petersburg. There are no fewer than 95 faces to this colossal timepiece. It indicates simultaneously the time of day at 30 different spots on the surface of the earth, besides the movement of the earth around the sun, the phases of the moon, the signs of the zodiac, the passage over the meridian of more than 50 stars of the northern hemisphere and the date according to the Gregorian, Greek, Mussulman and Hebrew calendars. At his death Prince Charles bequeathed the clock to the Swiss confederation. So complicated are the works that it took two years to put them together after the clock had been sent in detached pieces from Switzerland to Russia.

The timepiece ordered of Bouchier by the Duc d'Aumale's grandfather for the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV of England, was recently sold in Paris. It is in the form of a negress' head, modeled admirably. Jewels are incrusted in the bronze around the neck to form a necklace, in the woolly hair and in the bust as a clasp for the handkerchief. A pair of openwork gold earrings, long and delicately carved, hang from the ears. On pulling one of them the hour is shown on the right eye and the minute on the left. If the other earring is drawn, a set of musical bells, lodged where the brain should be, chimes out the time of day.

A clock without works is a distinct novelty, yet one formerly stood in the splendid Cour de Marble at Versailles, where it was installed in the reign of Louis XIV. Its hand always pointed to the exact moment of the death of the last king of France, and it never moved during his successor's reign. Thus, as one writer has put it, it was a perpetual reminder to the most splendid of courts that "the paths of glory lead but to the grave."

In the private collection of a gentleman in the south of England is a timepiece which records the age of all the planets by an arrangement which gives the exact revolutions of each one. Besides giving the golden number, the dominical letter and other similar information of equal interest, this remarkable clock records the time when it is high tide at various points in Europe.

Some time ago a description appeared in an American journal of a Japanese clock standing in a frame 3 feet high and 5 feet broad, representing a landscape of great beauty. In the foreground were plum and cherry trees in full bloom, while in the rear was a hill, gradual in ascent, from which flowed a cascade of crystal. From this point a threadlike stream glided along, encircling rocks and tiny islands in its wanderings, but presently losing itself in a faroff stretch of woodland. In the sky turned a golden sun, indicating as it passed the striking hours, which were all marked upon the frame below, where a slowly creeping tortoise served as a hand. A bird of exquisite plumage, resting on the branch of a plum tree, proclaimed by its singing the expiration of each hour, while when the song ceased a little mouse sprang from a grotto close by, and, running over the hill, hastily disappeared in the distance.—John Walton Sellick in New York Times.

STERILIZED MILK.

Recent Investigations Have Strengthened the Arguments In Its Favor.

Although milk has so frequently been held responsible for the dissemination of diphtheria, yet curiously but few exact investigations have been made on the behavior of diphtheria bacilli in milk. Hesse found that cholera bacilli underwent deterioration in raw milk; that, in fact, when kept in these surroundings at a temperature of 37 degrees C. (98 F.), they were entirely destroyed within 22 hours. Caro of Naples, on the other hand, working with anthrax bacilli in raw milk, states that these microbes flourish abundantly in milk and abate no jot of their virulence under these conditions. Professor Schottelius has repeated these experiments and has entirely confirmed them. He has, however, extended his investigations to the behavior of diphtheria bacilli in milk.

In a recent number of The Centralblatt fur Bakteriologie, Part I," a summarized account is given of these researches, and it appears that in fresh milk diphtheria bacilli find an exceptionally satisfactory material for growth and multiplication. In sterilized milk, however, their growth was not so abundant and was less strongly marked than in the ordinary broth used for cultivation purposes. As the milk was only sterilized for half an hour by means of the ordinary Soxhlet apparatus, this difference in the vitality of the diphtheria bacilli in the raw and heated milk, respectively, could not have been due to the milk having become acid through heating. Hesse has shown that when milk is subjected to prolonged sterilization at a high temperature it exhibits an acid reaction. Professor Schottelius concludes his paper with a warning, now so often repeated, of the danger attending the consumption of milk in its raw, unsterilized condition.—Nature.

Too Much at Stake to Forget.

"When you are absorbed in your business cares down town today, Herbert, you will forget your little wife entirely."

"No, darling. That steak you cooked for me with your own sweet hands this morning for breakfast will keep you in my memory every minute of the day."—Chicago Tribune.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c. or $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

FROM LOWELL, MASS.

The Home of Hood's Sarsaparilla—A Wonderful Cure.

"A swelling as big as a large marble came under my tongue. Physicians said it was a semi-transparent tumor and must be operated upon. I felt I could not stand it, and as spring came began to take my favorite spring tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The bunch gradually decreased and finally disappeared. I have had no sign of its return. I am glad to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. M. COBURN, 8 Union St., Lowell, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

LITTLE NELL—"What's the matter?"
LITTLE DICK—"Pop caught me smoking, and he's going to lick me."
LITTLE NELL—"When?"
LITTLE DICK—"Quick as he gets through smoking 'Pick Leaf.'"

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S Paul's, Beaufort.

July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, E P, S Clement's, Beaufort.

Com.—Communion.

E P—Evening prayer.

M P—Morning prayer.

Holy communion at all morning services.

The children catechized when practicable.

The Vestries will please be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

The Way Out.

Bless the babies. We couldn't get along without them. But how careful we have to be when we mention these little high mightinesses! A young Philadelphian was laughing recently over the absurd mistakes one is apt to fall into when talking about the firstborn of the house to the newly made mamma.

"Well," she said, "Jerome K. Jerome helped us out wonderfully in one respect. He said that when in doubt as to the gender of the little morsel of humanity one should carefully avoid referring to the child as 'he' or 'she,' and merely calls it 'the little angel.'"

That settles one side of the question. But suppose you are asked whether baby resembles papa or mamma? That is just as bad as the other. Well, I found myself face to face with this latter question a few days ago, and the way I took of replying was so successful that I think woman should fortify herself with it—and the men, too, for they are just as often in this predicament.

"Do you think baby looks like his father or like me?" asked baby's devoted mamma. I looked at the baby long and steadily and then replied, "Baby looks like a cherub." The scheme was supremely successful, and baby's mamma sent me baby's picture in a silver frame.—New York Press.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6¼
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	12	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	5¼	@	5½
Shoulders ℔ lb	4½	@	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ lb	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	43	@	45
Virginia Meal	43	@	45
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	75
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	11	@	12½
Dairy, Cream	12	@	13
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	8½	@	12½
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	[illegible] 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	2 00	@	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 35
Choice		@	4 00
Straight	4 30	@	4 50
First Patent		@	5 25
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	43	@	45
Car load, in bags—White	42	@	43
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	42½	@	45
Cow Peas		@	1 10
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Clover Hay	60	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb		@	3
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	5	@	5½
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	28
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds		@	26
" in bbls		@	28
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 50	@	1 60
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	9 00	@	9 50
Rump	8 75	@	9 00
Prime	8 75	@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American	33	@	60
On 125 lb Sacks	35	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	4 13-16	@	5
Standard A		@	5
White Ex. C		@	4 11-16
Extra C, Golden		@	4½
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x20 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb	4	@	[illegible]
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 [illegible]	@	[illegible]
North Carolina	1 [illegible]	@	[illegible]
WOOL ℔ lb—Unwashed	8	@	12

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quiet at 23½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 23¼ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1.25 per bbl for Strained and $1.30 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1.15 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm; $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1.80 for Yellow Dip and 1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 23½, 21½c; rosin steady, $1.32½, 1.37½; tar quiet, $1.10; crude turpentine steady, $1.30, 1.70, 1.80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	275
Rosin	839
Tar	118
Crude Turpentine	53

Receipts same day last year—181 casks spirits turpentine, 502 bbls rosin, 153 bbls tar, 39 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7⅝c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅜	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅝	" "
Low Middling	7⅛	" "
Middling	7⅝	" "
Good Middling	8 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7c.

Receipts—1 bale; same day last year 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 45@47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 13—Evening.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers' bills 487@487¼ for demand; 486@486¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 487@487½ and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485½. Silver certificates 60⅝@60⅞. Government bonds firm; fives, registered, 114⅝; fives, coupon, 114⅝; fours, registered, 111⅝; fours, coupon, 112; twos, registered, 96½. State bonds dull. North Carolina sixes 126; North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds strong.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Rosin dull; strained common to good $1 70@1 72½. Spirits turpentine quiet at 26@26½c.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at 23½c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: B, C, $1 20, D E $1 25, F, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 60, K $1 60, M $1 70, N $1 75, W G $1 90, W W $2 40.

SAVANNAH, July 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c; sales 1,617 casks; receipts 2,955 casks. Rosin steady; sales 1,819 barrels; receipts 9,255 barrels; quotations: A, B, C, $1 25, E $1 30, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 60, I $1 65, K 65, M $1 75, N $1 85, W G $2 00, W W $2 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The cotton market opened dull but advanced 3 to 4 points, further advanced 2 to 4 points, partially reacted but closed firm at a net advance of 13 to 17 points, with total sales of 77,400 bales. The early advance was due to a better class of cable news than had been expected, leading to covering on fears of an over large short interest, while early crop accounts were conflicting. The market subsequently eased off partially on the appearance of the weekly weather and crop report, but soon rallied and closed at the highest on shorts covering.

NEW YORK, July 13—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling 7 15-16c.

Cotton futures market closed firm; sales 77,400 bales; Jan'y 7 13, Feb'y 7 17, March 7 21, April 7 24, May —, July 7 52, August 7 49, September 7 28, October 7 10, November 7 06, December 7 10.

Spot cotton closed firm; middling uplands 7 15-16c; middling gulf 8 3 16c; sales 3,631 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 1,511 bales; exports to Great Britain 887 bales; to France 298 bales; to the Continent 295 bales; forwarded 784 bales; sales 3,631 bales; sales to spinners 1,661 bales; stock (actual) 86,425 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 911 bales; exports to Great Britain 586 bales; to France 289 bales; to the Continent 295 bales; stock 157,084 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 1,775 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,112 bales; to France 285 bales; to the Continent 1,962 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,601,031 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,998,693 bales; exports to France 698 380 bales; exports to the Continent 2,116,303 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

July 13.—Galveston, quiet at 7 11-16, net receipts — bales; Norfolk, firm at 8 net receipts 10 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8⅛, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7 15-16, net receipts 103 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7⅝, net receipts 1 bale; Philadelphia, firm at 8 3 16, net receipts 121 bales; Savannah, firm at 7⅛, net receipts 237 bales; New Orleans, steady at 7 11 16, net receipts 293 bales; Mobile, dull at 7⅛, net receipts 5 bales; Memphis, quiet at 7⅝, net receipts 30 bales; Augusta, firm at 7⅞, net receipts 190 bales; Charleston, firm at 7⅜, net receipts — bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Evening.—Flour was moderately active and steady, closing firm and held higher. Wheat—spot market firm; No. 1 Northern New York 81⅝c afloat; No 1 Northern Duluth 83½c f. o. b. afloat; options opened firmer on strong cables, ruled generally firm all day on light receipts of new wheat and finally advanced sharply on a war scare, closing 1½@1⅝c net higher; No. 2 red July 77⅛@79⅛c, closing 78⅞; September 71⅝@73 1-16, closed 73⅞c; December 73⅞@74⅞c; closed 74⅞c. Corn—spot firm; No. 2 30½c at elevator and 31½c afloat; options opened firmer with wheat and were very steady all day on light offerings, closing at ⅜c net advance; July closed at 30½; August closed 31c; September 31½@31 13-16c, closed 31⅝c. Oats—spot firm; No. 2 23½c; options opened quiet but firmer, closing ⅛c net higher; July closed 23⅜c; September 23½@23½c, closed 23½c Lard quiet; Western steam closed at $4 07½, nominal; September $4 15, nominal; refined steady. Pork steady. Butter steady; Western creamery 11@15½; Western factory 7@10½c; Elgins 15½c; imitation creamery 9½@12½c; State dairy 10@14c; do. creamery 11@15c. Cheese steady; State large 7¼@7⅝c small fancy 7¼@7½c; Western, part skims 4@5½c; full skims 2½@3. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 13½@13c; Western fresh 11½@12c. Tallow quiet. Petroleum dull; refined New York $6 05; Philadelphia and Baltimore $5 90; do. in bulk $3 40. Cotton seed oil firmly held but quieter; prime summer yellow 24½@25c; prime summer white 27@28c. Rice steady; Japan 4¼@4¾c. Molasses quiet. Coffee—Spot Rio dull. Sugar—raw firm; sales of 7,500 tons centrifugal 96 test (part at Philadelphia) at 3⅝c; 2,000 bags molasses sugar 89 test at 2⅞c; refined firm.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Wheat to-day was influenced by higher cables, light deliveries of new wheat and by the sharp advance at St. Louis, closing strong at an advance of 1⅛@1¼c higher. Other markets were quiet, most of the interest centering in wheat. Corn closed ⅛c higher, oats a shade higher and provisions unchanged to 2½c higher.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet. Wheat—No. 2 spring 71⅜c; No. 3 spring 68⅜@70⅛c; No. 2 red new 71⅛c. Corn—No. 2, 25⅞@26c. Oats—No. 2 18c; No. 2 white free on board 22½c; No. 3 white free on board 20@22c. Mess pork per barrel, $7 50@7 55. Lard, per 100 lbs $3 82½@3 85. Short rib sides, loose, $4 15@4 40. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 62½@4 75. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—July 70⅝, 71⅜, 70⅛, 71⅜; September 66@66⅞, 67⅜, 66, 67c; December (new) 68⅛@68⅛, 69⅛, 68, 68⅝@68⅞c. Corn—July 25⅞, 25⅞, 25⅝@25⅞, 25⅞; September 26⅝@26⅝, 26⅛@26⅞, 26⅛@26⅝, 26⅝c, December 27⅝, 27⅞, 27⅝, 27⅞c. Oats—No. 2 July 17⅞, 17⅞@18, 17⅞, 17⅞@18c; September 18⅛@18¼, 18⅛, 18⅛, 18⅛c. Mess pork—July closed $7 50; September $7 45, 7 57½, 7 42½, 7 55. Lard—September $3 87½, 3 92½, 3 85, 3 92½; October $3 92½, 3 95, 3 91, 3 95. Short ribs—September $4 30, 4 32½, 4 25, 4 32½; October $4 30, 4 35, 4 27½, 4 35.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; spot and month 73½@73⅜c; August and September 71¼@71½c; steamer No. 2 red 68½c bid; Southern wheat by sample 70@73½c; do on grade 71¼@73½c. Corn firmer; spot 30½@30½c; month 30@30½c; August 30½@30⅝c. September 30⅝@30⅞c; steamer mixed 26¾@27c; Southern white 33@34c; do yellow 34@35c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western 25½@26c; No. 2 mixed 23@23½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in moderate demand and prices unchanged. American middling 4 7 32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 were for speculation and export, and including 9 100 American. Receipts 3,000 bales, of which 1 000 were American. Futures opened steady with a moderate demand and closed quiet at the advance. American middling (l m c): July 4 4-64d buyer; July and August 4 3 64d seller; August and September 4 4 64d buyer; September and October 3 61 64@3 62-64d seller; October and November 3 56-64d value; November and December 3 53-64@3 54-64d seller; December and January 3 53-64d buyer; January and February 3 53-64d buyer; February and March 3 53 64@3 53 64d buyer; March and April 3 53 64d buyer; April and May 3 54 64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Ital barque La Mariuccia, 582 tons, Imba, Bristol, Jas T Riley & Co.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

BRISTOL—Ital barque La Mariuccia—1,000 casks spirits turpentine and 4,195 bbls rosin, valued at $20,534 17; vessel by Jas T Riley & Co; cargo by S P Shotter & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 14, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Chas C Lister, 267 tons, Harriss Son & Co.

Marion Hill, 198 tons, Harriss, Son & Co.

John C Cottingham, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Edith, Sheraton (Br), 314 tons, Mitchell, Fore & Foster.

Hans (Swed), 680 tons Lenander, Heide & Co.

Daphne, 505 tons, Madsen, Jas T Riley & Co.

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

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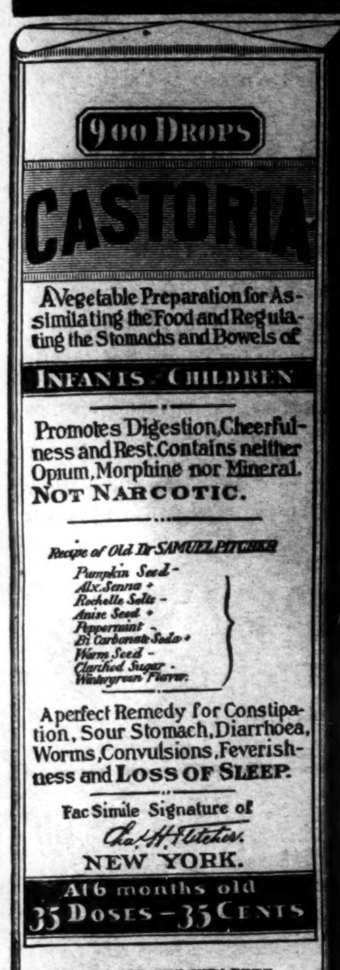

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How the Aged Should Live.

Every person who advances in life should carefully examine his whole methods of life and personal habits and should adapt his mode of living to the peculiarities of his individual case. One of the first and most important questions to consider is that of food. The teeth in old age are frequently lost, and unless under exceptional circumstances they should be replaced by artificial ones, for mastication is a most vital point and is more necessary in the case of the old than the young, for in the former the digestive powers are apt to fail. Very many old people are injured by the use of food in excessive quantities. But little exercise can be taken. All growth has ceased, and the bodily furnaces which make heat are able to destroy but little food fuel. It is perhaps not universally recognized that in numerous cases death is finally due to an absolute failure on the part of the body to keep itself warm. In the old the heat making functions are exceedingly low, and hence it is that few old people are comfortable in a room where the temperature is under 75 or 80 degrees. It is especially important, therefore, that an abundance of clothes be worn by old people.

Another vital point in the treatment of the aged is protection, and especially protection against strain of any vital organ. An old man exposes himself to inclement weather, and especially to a high wind, with the result that the blood is driven from the surface of the body upon the internal organs, and the enfeebled movements of respiration which aid in forcing the blood out of these organs are checked. What is true in regard to the ordinary healthy conditions of the old man is more particularly true in regard to the diseases of the old. Medicines that are too violent in their action cannot be taken. At the same time when possible it is most essential to arrest at once any incipient disorder in old persons.—New York Ledger.

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of the Expectant Mother dangers lurk, and should be avoided.

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so prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all

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TO A BIRD OF THE BOSPORUS.

Oh, "chaser of the wind!" Oh, Yelkowan!
If thou art truly one whose soul is lost,
Pursuing 'neath an everlasting ban
Thy work of expiation, at the cost
Of flitting gayly through the gates of death,
With these thy comrades, that, like living flow'rs
Scatter'd at random by the breeze's breath
And freed from all the sorrows that are ours,
Speed o'er the changing wave the livelong day,
Joyous of heart and ever strong of wing,
Fain would I have thee point me out the way
That led to thy delightful wandering!

How didst thou thus incur eternal blame,
Yet meet the mercy due to souls forgiven?
Tell me thy secret and that sweet sin's name
That barr'd the door to ev'ry other heaven
Save this bright paradise, with blue above
And blue beneath, 'twixt banks of rosy bloom;
Tell it to me that I may teach my love
To merit, ere too late, the lightest doom
Reserved as yet for the lost souls of man,
Oh, "chaser of the winds!" Oh, Yelkowan!
—Violet Fane in New York Tribune.

PARDONED.

Every one in the house—a great hive of working people in the Rue Delambre, where Tony Robec had occupied a room for two quarters—believed him a widower and a recent one, since his little boy, with whom he lived alone—this little boy as well cared for as by a mother—was hardly 6 years old. Still neither father nor son wore crape on their hats or sleeves. Early each morning Tony Robec, who worked as a compositor in a printing office in the Latin Quarter, went off with little Adrian still drowsy and sleepy on his shoulder and left him at a school in the neighborhood. He called for him when his day's work was over, and holding the little man by the hand visited the butcher and the baker and carrying home in the child's basket the supplies for their humble dinner they were invisible till the next day.

The gossips, with their compassionate hearts, pitied the poor father—who was not more than 40 and still a handsome man with his black beard streaked with silver, and eyes like a lion's in repose—and they whispered behind his back: "That man should marry again—such a good fellow, never tipsy. He could easily find some good girl who would take care of him and his baby. Have you noticed how carefully the little man is attended to? Not a rent or a spot. One can see at once that he is an orderly man, and he earns 10 francs a day." They wished to ... his acquaintance. Ordinarily this ... a difficult matter in these crowded ...s, where the doors are often open. Tony had a reserved air, a polite way ...eeting people on the stairway that ...r intimidated them.

Every Sunday father and son, as neat as two sous, went out for a walk. They could be seen in the museums, in the Jardin des Plantes. They were seen also in a little cafe at dinner time, where Tony permitted himself the only debauch of the week and drank a glass of absinth slowly in little sips, while Adrian, seated beside him on the leather bench, looked at the illustrated papers. "No, ladies," said the concierge, who was sentimental, "that widower will never marry again.

"We met him the other Sunday in one of the paths of the cemetery at Mont Parnasse. No doubt his wife is buried there. It was sad to see him with his little orphan beside him. He must have adored his wife. They are rarely as constant as that. He is inconsolable." Alas, yes! Tony Robec had adored his wife, and could not be consoled for her loss, but he was not a widower. His life had been a very simple and a very sad one.

He had been a workman of only ordinary ability, and because he had begun rather late in life to make more than a bare living he had not thought of marriage till he was about 30. He should have chosen a sensible girl who, like himself, had experienced the miseries of life. But love is not reasonable, and Tony lost his heart to the pretty, vain little flower maker of 19, still innocent, no doubt, but very frivolous, and who thought only of dress and could attire herself like a princess in four rags.

He had saved a little toward the modest menage, and they had a bureau with a long mirror—bought at the Faubourg St. Antoine for 24 francs—where the wife could see herself from head to feet. He married his Clementine and at first all was delightful. How they loved each other! They had two rooms on the fifth floor in the boulevard, with a balcony and a view of all Paris. Every evening on leaving his shop on the left branch, Tony Robec, whose overcoat covered his working clothes and gave him quite the air of a gentleman, would wait at the corner of the bridge for his little wife, who was coming back from her shop in the Rue St. Honore.

Walking close together, arm in arm, they soon reached their distant lodging and prepared gayly their humble supper. But the Sundays! They were simply exquisite. They were so happy at home they never went out. Oh, the dainty summer breakfasts, with windows open, through which they saw the city spread below and the blue sky above. While he sipped his coffee and smoked his cigarettes, Clementine watered the flower boxes in the balcony. She was too sweet—he must surprise her with a kiss on her white neck.

Then came their little Felix, who must be sent to Margency to nurse, and who died in a year. They were soon consoled by the birth of Adrian, and the mother must nurse him. She left the shop, taking home her work. She earned much less, but she dressed herself like a lady and went to the Luxembourg, pushing her baby before in a wicker carriage.

And Tony had to work day and night to keep the pot boiling, and even then things went badly. They got in debt. The child grew, was weaned and sent to the day nursery, and the mother, often idle, always a coquette, began to have dangerous adventures. Can you not see the whole tragedy? The poor man, worn with toil, aged before his time, and this frivolous 20-year-old with the pretty Greuse head! One evening, coming home with his boy, whom he had called for at the nursery on his way, Tony Robec found a letter on his mantelpiece, and when he opened it Clementine's wedding ring fell out. In the letter the wicked girl bade him and their boy farewell and begged them to forgive her.

Oh, romantic jury, who thirst for blood, and who always acquit the injured husband who kills his wife and her lover, you will find poor Tony very ridiculous and even a little culpable, for he had more sorrow than anger in his heart! He wept bitterly, and when Adrian said to him: "Where is mamma? Will she come back soon?" he embraced the child tenderly and answered, "I do not know." Clementine fled in early May. Oh, how hateful is the odor of lilacs sometimes!

When July came, Tony sold his small stock of furniture, paid his debts and came to live in the Rue Delambre, where he was unknown. There he lived so quietly, so discreetly, that they took him for a widower. Toward the end of September Tony received a letter from his wife—four incoherent and desperate pages blotted with tears. Her lover, a medical student, had gone on a vacation to his family in the provinces, and for five weeks he had not written or given any sign of life.

She was abandoned, deceived in her turn, the traitoress, and she repented and implored, begged for grace. Poor Tony was heartbroken, but reassure yourselves, ferocious jurymen, with the souls of the Moor of Venice, and, if you please, give a little of your respect to the unfortunate man. He proudly refused an answer to his guilty wife.

There had been no more news of Clementine until Christmas. On that day for several years he had been in the habit of going with his wife to lay a modest bouquet—some frozen violets and a drooping rose between—on the grave of their tiny Felix, their first born, who had died away from them, but whom they had lain in Mont Parnasse, to be near in death. For the first time Tony must make this pilgrimage alone with Adrian, and as he entered the cemetery gates, under a gloomy winter sky, he felt more sorrow than ever before at the absence of his faithless wife. "Where is she now?" he thought. "What has become of her?"

But when he reached the grave of Felix, which he found with difficulty, he started in surprise. There lay on the small stone three or four playthings, such as poor children possess—a horn, a punchinello, a toy dog. They had just been placed there, for they were new; had evidently recently been purchased. "Ah, the playthings!" cried Adrian as he spied the offering. But the father, seeing a piece of paper pinned to them, leaned over, took it and read these words in a writing he remembered too well: "For Adrian, from his brother Felix, who is now with the infant Jesus."

Suddenly he felt his son's arms about his neck and heard him cry in a frightened voice, "Mamma!" And there, a few feet away, kneeling under a group of cypress, he saw a woman dressed in the garb of poverty, oh, so pale, with streaming eyes, who held out her arms toward him in supplication.

Between ourselves, gentlemen of the most sanguinary jury, I do not believe Tony Robec thought just then of him who was born on that Christmas day, and who taught by precept and example the forgiveness of injury. The poor workingman had very little religion. But his plebeian heart ignored both self love and hate. With a shudder, caused less by the thought of the old injury than by pity at seeing the woman he had once loved in such a miserable plight, he pushed her little son so gently toward her. "Adrian," said he, "go and kiss your mother." She clasped her son in a desperate embrace and kissed his curly head in a passion of tenderness.

Then she rose and turned a beseeching glance on her husband. "How good you are!" she murmured. But he already stood at her side and replied, with parched lips, almost harshly, "Do not speak, and give me your arm." It was not far from the cemetery to the Rue Delambre. They hurried home. Tony felt Clementine's arm tremble in his own. The child walked beside them absently admiring his playthings.

The concierge of the house where Tony lived met them at the door. "Madame," he said, "this is my wife, who has been in the country for six months with her sick mother, and who now will live with me here." And they mounted the staircase while he almost carried the poor woman, overcome with emotion and joy. When they reached their homely chamber, Tony seated his wife in the only chair the room afforded, and put her son in her arms, then, opening a drawer in the bureau, he took out a little paper box, and taking from it Clementine's wedding ring he put it on her finger, and then, without a word of reproach, without a bitter remark over the past, silently, gravely, with the large generosity of a simple heart, he kissed her forehead, and she knew she was forgiven.
—Francois Coppee.

A Philosophical Composer.

There has been discussion lately in some of the German and Austrian papers over the authorship of that everlastingly popular ditty known to English singing people as "How Can I Leave Thee?" a lyric with an unctuous sentimentality that has worked havoc at innumerable college promenade concerts and commencement occasions. The song has been claimed for three separate composers—for Friedrich Lux, for Friedrich Kucken and for that gifted and half crazed Johann Ludwig Bohner, who used to go about the streets of Oldenburg until he heard a pianoforte a-going, when he would calmly walk into even an utter stranger's house and play superbly for hours at a sitting, the same Bohner who sent packing a large and expectant concert audience with the graceful declaration, "It is impossible for Ludwig Bohner to play for such a lot of idiots!" Nothing less than ecclesiastical authority has been called in to settle the dispute about the song. It seems that Bohner's own words decide the matter against him, often as the air has been credited to him.

Aged Pastor Edmund Nicolai of Gotha deposes before a notary that one evening in 1852, while he and Bohner were playing duets together, there came through the window the sound of "How Can I Leave Thee?" Pastor Nicolai therewith congratulated Bohner on the popularity of his song. "No," answered Bohner sharply, "that song is not mine. It is by Organist Lux." Not long after aged Pastor Nicolai asked the eminent organist if he had indeed composed the song and was answered in the affirmative by Lux, with the explanation that he had not acknowledged it, as it was "such fun to see other men steal its authorship." Organist Lux evidently possessed a philosopher's bump of humor.—Harper's Weekly.

"As Gold Is Tried."

It is only the pure hearts that can endure unharmed the tests and trials that come in life. A lady picked up a ring on the street and took it to a jeweler to know if it were of any value. He decided that it was gold, but to make sure for her said: "I will put it in acid. If real, there will be no change; if imitation, the acid will corrode and destroy it." The ring was dropped in, the lady watched anxiously and received back her treasure uninjured, only purer and brighter for the testing. In this way our hearts are sometimes tested in this sinful world. Pure hearts will stand the test and come out bright and clear. We ought often to examine our hearts to see if they are the pure metal that can go through this world without being corrupted. A pure heart is an invaluable jewel.—Selected.

Watch the Kitchen.

A social leader who was renowned among her friends as a practical housekeeper was congratulated at one time on her skill in fine cookery. She answered laughingly: "I have no time to do cooking. I spend some time in my kitchen daily for quite another purpose. I go to examine the sinks, the garbage pails and the general condition of the premises. My servants were very much disgusted at first that a lady should take interest in such matters, but they are used to my eccentricities now and manage to keep things as I desire to have them."

If more housekeepers made these tours of inspection, it would pay them in the increased health of their household.—New York Tribune.

A Good Name.

"I tell you Dick Fitzgerald is only marrying your for your money."

"Nothing of the sort. He's told me ever so many times that he was attracted by my good name."

"Yes, at the bank."—Philadelphia Press.

A BOOK THAT HELPED HIM.

Would Be Reporter Took City Editor's Advice With Great Results.

"Do I think that a classical education helps to give a man a start in journalism?" echoed the man whose experience entitles him to be heard with respect on such a topic. "In endeavoring to answer such a question it would be hard to speak excepting from personal experience. Many contend, very ably, that a man should start in early instead of spending the time at college. No man is able to analyze the career of another so closely as to indicate exactly what turn of fortune or circumstances has caused him to achieve or fall."

"What would your own career lead you to say about the matter?" persisted the young man who was seeking information.

"I don't hesitate to say that it was the possession of a slight acquaintance with the classics that gave me an opening. I was fresh from college and was comparatively without resources. I wanted to do newspaper work, and I hung around the office of a metropolitan journal, despite numerous rebuffs and assurances that there was no chance for me."

"Did you tell them that you had just completed your education?"

"I think I let some remark to that effect drop. It was a time when the ability to write a startling story was more of a recommendation to a man than the ability to make sure that it was true. This was especially the case in the office which I was haunting. The city editor was a man of abrupt manner, and being quite low in my funds, and on the verge of desperation, I resolved to give up trying to win him by gentle diffidence. He was very busy when I went up to his desk and said:

"'Well, I've been here a good while now; it's about time you were giving me an assignment.' He did not look up from his work, and he spoke only three words. It was a most ungentlemanly speech—one which I should have resented under any other circumstances. I smothered my pride and turned away from his desk very much discouraged. I don't know when I have ever felt more blue than I did on that occasion. I was thinking of all the study I had wasted and of how little value the books I had read were in such a crisis, and then I had an inspiration. I recalled as much as I could of Dante's 'Inferno,' which I had studied in the original, and put it into colloquial phrase. I described the scenes of the great poem with the graphic enthusiasm of a modern eyewitness. It took me about two hours to finish it. I held on to it until I knew the city editor would be over his worry with the paper, and it was after midnight when I went up to him with a spectacular burst of speed and dropped my story on his desk.

"'What!' he exclaimed. 'Are you back here again?'

"'What did you think was going to happen to me?' I returned, putting on as bold a front as possible.

"He seemed dazed and picked up my manuscript. When he had read two or three pages, he looked up at me and said:

"'This is live stuff.'

"He finished it without another word, but I could see that I was leading him a lively chase with the shades. Then he wrote headlines for it, and, turning to me, said:

"'That's a great story. I'll have you put on the pay roll and you can report for duty tomorrow. A rival sheet has run in several fakes on us and we'll beat 'em at their own game. But I'd like to know this: How did you come to do this?'

"'You sent me to get the story yourself,' I answered.

"'To the infernal regions?'

"'Yes, sir,' I said, 'in so many words.'"
—Washington Star.

The Four Friends.

Nearly every man can count four friends on the tips of his fingers. Said Charlie to John:

"What do you think of Bill, Tom, Dick and Harry?"

John replied: "Four clever fellows, each in his own way. When Bill does a thing, you know it's effected. When Tom does it, you know he's affected. When Dick does it, you know he's aspected, and when Harry does it you know it's rejected."—New York Press.

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August 11th, 1897, is the date selected for the special excursion to Providence via Seaboard Air Line and Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Co. Steamer Tickets will only be sold on the 11th, and will be limited to 20 days from date, allowing passengers to return on any regular steamer and train within that limit. The following rates and schedule will apply:

		RATE.	SCHEDULE.
Charlotte,	N. C.	19.65	8:22 P. M.
Hamlet,	"	18.10	11:23 P. M.
Lincolnton,	"	20.25	7:10 P. M.
Maxton,	"	18.55	6:13 P. M.
Monroe,	"	19 15	9:40 P. M.
Raleigh,	"	17 50	2:13 A. M.
Rutherfordton,	"	21.25	4:35 P. M.
Sanford,	"	17.50	1.09 A. M.
Shelby,	"	21 70	6:08 P. M.
Wadesboro,	"	18 60	10:21 P. M.
Wilmington,	"	20.30	3.20 P. M.

The steamship "Chatham" will be placed in service on this occasion and the service will be first-class in every respect. Meals and stateroom berth on steamer, going and return, will be furnished holders of these special excursion tickets without extra charge. The capacity of the steamer is of course limited, and application for reservation should be made as early as possible in order to secure the best accommodation. S. A. L. Ticket Agent at Atlanta, Ga., will make reservations and furnish number of rooms occupied. The Passenger Department of the Seaboard Air Line at Portsmouth, Va., has issued an attractive itinerary of this trip, copies of which will be furnished upon application to any S. A. L. Agent. je 24 tf

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT May 30, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 13 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 28 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 10pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 23am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	5 54am
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 48am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 00am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	7 50am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 20am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 20am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 18pm
Arrive Ellenboro	....	11 55pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 30pm

*8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave *5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 25pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	5 55pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	6 56pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 52pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 28pm
Arrive Monroe	6 05am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 21pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 20pm
Leave Hamlet	8 10 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	8 46 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 05 am	....
Leave Lumberton	9 51 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 05 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15 am	*11 20pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 16am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50 pm	7 25am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*5 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

* Daily, † Daily, except Sunday.

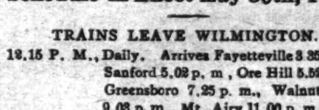
Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept. 6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.
feb 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y



Schedule in Effect May 30th, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON.

12.15 P. M., Daily. Arrives Fayetteville 3.35 p. m., Sanford 5.02 p. m., Ore Hill 5.52 p. m., Greensboro 7.25 p. m., Walnut Cove 9.03 p. m., Mt. Airy 11.00 p. m. Connects with Southern Railway at Greensboro, arriving Salisbury 8.50 p. m. Asheville 12.12 a. m., Knoxville 4.00 a. m., Chattanooga 7 40 a. m., Nashville 1.35 p. m., Charlotte 10.00 p. m., Atlanta 6.10 a. m., Danville 12.00 night, Lynchburg 1.58 a. m., Charlottesville 3.35 a. m., Washington 6.42 a. m., Baltimore 8 00 a. m., Philadelphia 10.15 a. m., New York 12.43 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE WILMINGTON.

4.30 P. M., Daily, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Danville, Mt. Airy, Walnut Cove, Greensboro, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville, Salisbury, Atlanta, Charlotte and all points North, South and West.

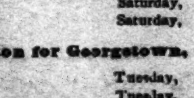
LOCAL FREIGHT TRAIN NO 8.

Leaves Wilmington 6.05 p. m., arrives Fayetteville 11.59 p. m. Passenger coach attached to this train.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
jy 1 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

CROATAN,	Saturday,	July 10
PAWNEE,	Saturday,	July 17

Wilmington for New York.

PAWNEE,	Saturday,	July 10
CROATAN,	Saturday,	July 17

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	July 13
PAWNEE,	Tuesday,	July 20

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
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WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.
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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.55 a m, Goldsboro 11.55 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.40 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.55 p m, Chadbourn 5.29 p m, Marion 6.43 p m, Florence 7.25 p m, Sumter 8.42 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.40 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7 00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 8 20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 pm, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m., Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 18a m, Weldon 11 33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 1 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 2 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9 35 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 00 a m and 7.20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4 05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7 50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.20 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 11.20 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 10 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.44 p m, Pee Dee 7.18 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 45 p m, Chadbourn 5.40 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9 35 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 29 p m, arrive Florence 7 00 a m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 3.00 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.40 p m. 1.14 a m, Rowland 6.10 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 40 a m, Creston 5 32 a m, arrive Denmark 6 30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, ...ston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

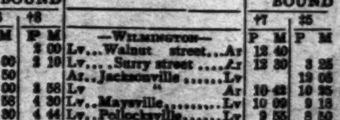
Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 18 tf

W., N. & N. Railway



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND ‡5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville.......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv..Maysville..........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar..Newbern..........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

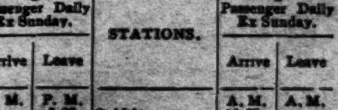
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 28 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 18	Kinston..........	10 33	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 36
6 37	6 42	Morehead City....	8 02	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.25 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.
ma 27 tf

BIG G Trade Mark

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

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Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

jan 23

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14

THE TARIFF BILL.

Senate and House Conferees Still Unable to Agree on Many Important Items.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The representatives of the two houses of Congress on the Tariff bill spent a busy day, devoted for the most part to work in the conference room. There were occasional consultations with other Senators or members of the House upon points at issue, but these were brief, so that comparatively little information as to the progress made found its way to outsiders. It is known that almost the entire day was devoted to the sugar and wool schedules, and the best information obtainable is that a final agreement was not reached upon either.

Contrary to published reports, it is positively asserted that the sugar schedule has not been agreed upon, and in fact that all the big questions before the conference which have seemingly been settled are only tentatively agreed to, one side or the other insisting that they shall be held open. Nothing will be finally closed so far as the matters of importance are concerned until all have been decided upon and the conferees are ready to come to a complete agreement.

The Senate conferees are ready to compromise the differences on first and second class wools by making them both dutiable at eleven cents, and a compromise on third class wools has been suggested by House members of the conference, concerning which they express the hope that it will be satisfactory to both the wool growers and the carpet manufacturers, but this is not assured.

This compromise proposition looks to fixing a rate of three cents a pound on all wool of a value less than ten cents a pound; of five cents on wool valued at more than ten and less than thirteen cents a pound and of eight cents on that above thirteen cents a pound in value. This proposition was submitted to the representatives in the Senate of both the wool growers and the carpet manufacturers and both sides took the matter under advisement. Senator Penrose, representing the carpet men, telegraphed for some of them to come to Washington for conference. The question of jute, jute bagging, burlaps, cotton bagging and cotton ties which the Senate placed on the free list is causing much trouble. The House conferees insist that these items shall go back on the dutiable list and the Senate conferees plead that if they are put back, delay must be the result in the Senate. If the conferees can reach a complete agreement by Friday, one of them said to-day, he would be more than satisfied.

TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE.

Two Children Suffocated to Death—Several Persons Fatally Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Two children were suffocated to death in a burning tenement house in Jersey City early to-day; their parents are both so badly injured that they may not survive. A girl of thirteen years was probably fatally burned and a policeman sustained burns and inhaled smoke in such quantities that he may die. The fire broke out about 3 o'clock in the baker shop of Edward Marzer. So filled with smoke were the apartments and halls above the bakery that it was difficult to breathe, but the policemen remained at their posts and succeeded in rescuing many women and children, whom they passed out of windows to firemen on fire-ladders. The smoke was especially dense on the third floor occupied by William Zeigler. He had been ill and the flames and smoke drove him insane. Scantily attired, he rushed about the building screaming and hindering the work of the firemen. He interfered with the policemen and fought with them when they attempted to rescue his children who lay about the apartment unconscious from the effects of the smoke. Finally a policeman grappled with him and managed to hold him while another officer picked up Thomas, a 10 year old boy and Bertha, his 12 year old sister, and carried them into the street, from which they were conveyed to the hospital. The officer next carried out Edward Zeigler, eight years old, and William Zeigler, six months old. The latter was dead from suffocation.

When Zeigler saw his children taken from him he broke away from the policeman and rushing to the front window sprang out, landing on the flagstones twenty five feet below. He was picked up by the firemen. For a moment only Zeigler was quiet, and then dashed back into the burning building, calling madly for his wife and children. The man was captured later and sent in a patrol wagon to the hospital, where he was put in a straight jacket. Policeman Bunnell fainted and was carried into the hospital, where it was found that his neck and arms were burned. He was also suffering from the inhalation of smoke. Zeigler had sustained internal injuries and his condition is serious. Shortly after Zeigler had jumped out of the window of his apartments his wife, despite the efforts of the policemen, followed his example. She was unconscious when picked up, and her chance of recovery is slight.

Sadie Campbell, 13 years old, was prostrated in the smoke, and was found by a policeman in her bed-room. He face and limbs were badly burned and her recovery is doubtful.

Bertha Zeigler died at the hospital from the effects of burns and smoke.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Lady Passenger Fatally Injured in a Coach on the Georgia Railroad.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MACON, GA., July 13.—A special to the *Telegraph* from Washington, Ga., says a terrible accident occurred on the Washington branch of the Georgia Railroad this morning. While the morning train was pulling up to Ficklin station a piece of piping dropped from a freight car just in front of the passenger coach, striking against an embankment. It rebounded, crashing through the coach window, and struck Mrs. Daisy Colley on the head, crushing her skull. Mrs. Colley is still living, but there is no hope for her recovery. Mrs. Colley is the wife of Dempsey Colley, of New Orleans, and had been on a visit to her relatives in this place.

Gen John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans has issued an address accepting the invitation for the organization to participate in the unveiling of the monument to Gen John A. Logan, in Chicago, July 22.

W. A. Noble, formerly auditor of the city of Roanoke, Va., was arrested yesterday, charged with being short in his accounts. He resigned his office in March and since has been living in Norfolk, Va.

PROTECT YOURSELF against sickness and suffering by keeping your blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Weak, thin, impure blood is sure to result in disease.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Amendment Restricting the Price of Armor Plate Adopted on Motion of Senator Butler—Fraud and Deception Alleged in the Manufacturers' Contract With the Government.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The price to be paid for armor plate for the three new battleships now in course of construction was the theme of extended and at times lively debate in the Senate to-day. Late in the day an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill was agreed to, restricting the price of armor plate to $300 per ton, or $125 less than the amendment reported by the committee and recommended by the Navy Department as the minimum rate acceptable to the armor contractors.

During the debate Senator Hale urged that the failure to equip the battleships with armor would humiliate the United States in the eyes of the world and would lessen our naval power at a time of possible foreign complication.

After inserting the armor amendments the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the last of the great supply measures, was passed.

Consideration of the bill was resumed immediately after the Senate met. The question of armor plate for new battleships was considered. The bill provided a total appropriation of $3,410,535 for armor for the three battleships authorized in 1896 and limited the cost per ton to $425. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, offered an amendment reducing the total to $2,407,000, limiting the cost to $300 per ton and providing for the establishment of a government armor factory if private concerns did not bid within $300 per ton.

Senator Butler spoke in severe criticism of the course of the armor factories and of the disposition in official circles to yield to them. The Senator reviewed the investigation made by Secretary Herbert as to the cost of armor plate, and read from the report of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, relative to irregularities in the manufacture of such plate. He said the report showed that by fraud and deception armor plate had been palmed off on the Government so defective that it could be pierced like a pine board. The Senator asserted that men had been shot and put in dungeons for offences of far less magnitude.

Senator Hale questioned these statements, saying that none of the defective plates were at present in actual service on warships.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, insisted that many of the alleged defective plates were in use, and said their exact location on various warships was specified in the report of the House Naval Committee.

When Senator Butler reiterated the statement as to the extent of the defective armor in use, Senator Hale interrupted with a sweeping denial. He said that such a condition would be appalling if it existed in reality, but there was no warrant for the assertions by the North Carolina Senator. He utterly and absolutely denied that any proportion of the armor plate on our warships was unservicable.

Senator Butler declared that he knew of no more dangerous kind of high treason than the equipping of war vessels with defective plates. One of these vessels, the Oregon, with spongy, imperfect, fraudulent plates had been ordered to the Hawaiian islands at a time when Japan was threatening to take possession of these islands. It would be fortunate if the first hostile shot fired at her did not hit one of those defective plates—if indeed there were any good ones on her. If we are to take Hawaii, if we are to go into the land-grabbing business, then, said Senator Butler, we must have a fleet as good and better than any other country in the world. If we are launching on that policy of aggrandizement, then we must be able to compete with England or any other nation.

We have had a good deal of trouble over our ships anyway, Senator Teller said, and probably they would be as well on the stocks as in service. It would be a greater surrender of national dignity to bow to the armor contractors than to let the ships stand on the stocks, and the Senator declared he would let them stand unarmored for all time rather than be held up by the armor combine.

A vote was then taken on the amendment demanding the cost of armor to be $300 per ton. It was carried on a *viva voce* vote, Senator Hale and one or two others being the only ones to vote in the negative.

Senator Butler then offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make investigation and receive propositions for the establishment of a government armor factory, and report to Congress at its next session. It was agreed to.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then passed.

At 5 50 p. m. the Senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House took a recess to-day until to-morrow at noon without transacting any business. Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the last Congress, announced that it was evident that the Deficiency bill would not be ready to be acted upon until to-morrow, and he, therefore, moved a recess until to-morrow at noon.

The House was in session only three minutes.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Corn and Cotton Suffering From Drought in Some Sections.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The weather bureau in its report of crop conditions for the week ended July 12th says: Notwithstanding the exceptionally warm weather of the week ending July 12th, crops have made good progress except in some of the Southwestern States, where drought prevails. Texas, Oklahoma and portions of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas are much in need of rain. On the North Pacific coast the week has been exceptionally favorable.

Corn is suffering from drought generally throughout Texas and Arkansas, and in portions of New Jersey and the Carolinas.

Over the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt there has been a general improvement in the condition of cotton. In Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, however, the crop is suffering from drought. In Texas, where picking has begun, it is withstanding the drought fairly well; but in Arkansas it is reaching a critical stage, and unless rain falls soon the crop in that State will be short.

Tobacco has done well in Connecticut, New York, Ohio, North Carolina and in portions of Virginia. In Kentucky and portions of Tennessee and Maryland it is suffering from drought.

Light frosts occurred in Idaho and Nevada; damage slight.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CUBAN ADVICES.

ARRIVAL OF A PARTY OF INSURGENTS IN JAMAICA

In an Open Boat from a Port in Cuba with Important Dispatches for the Cuban Junta in New York—Insurgent Forces in Good Condition—Spanish Camps Decimated by Sickness.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

KINGSTON, JA., July 6.—Twelve Cubans, the last survivors of an insurgent camp in the province of Camagua, reached Rio Nueveo, a little port on the north side of the island a few days ago in an open boat. They were in a terrible state of exhaustion, as they had been seventy hours in making the passage. Their little craft, which had been constructed in the camp just before their departure, was found to leak in several places, and owing to the high winds and heavy seas the refugees were compelled to take turns at bailing her in order to keep from being swamped. Again and again they were on the verge of destruction, the waves washing over the boat and filling her to the very thwarts. After three days of constant anxiety and struggling they managed to put in at Rio Nuevo in a pitiable condition.

The names of the crew are: Dr. G. G. Vieta, a lieutenant colonel; Commanders Miquel A. Varona and Felix V. Preval; Captains Arthur R. Joyce and Luis K. Myranda; Lieutenants Carlos Bordelios and Carlos Morena; sub-Lieutenants Juan Veneter, Adolphus Casonovas, Alberto Diaz Juan Calodevan and Lorenzo Vincente. During the voyage Carlos Morena acted as pilot and several of the others as sailors. It is suspected by the authorities that some of these names are fictitious and that among the party are several important revolutionary leaders who have business in New York and who are travelling incognito.

It will be remembered last year that Carlos Roloff, the leader of an expedition to Cuba, arrived in Jamaica under the *nom de guerre* of Charles Roberts and described himself as an American journalist. It was not until after his departure for Cuba that the Spanish consul in Kingston became aware of his real character. Whether the suspicions of the government are well founded or not, it is hard to say at present, but in a few days the real facts will probably become known.

Of the twelve men composing the party four are invalids. Dr. Vieta is now lying in Kinston, tenderly cared for by the local Cubans, suffering from a sickness induced by months of trials and privations. Another has a bullet wound in the thigh; a third, a bayonet wound in the shoulder, and a fourth is not expected to recover from an internal complaint aggravated by the severe effects of the voyage. But their spirits are not daunted. Gleefully they talk of the successes of the rebels and of the defeats of the Spaniards. Their privations and sufferings are, they say, as nothing compared with what the Spanish troops are undergoing. In an interview with the Associated Press correspondent they complained bitterly of the actions of the British officials for the visiting health officer had arbitrarily seized a number of important letters and dispatches designed for the Cuban junta in New York. They had protested against this action, but the officials replied that a breach of the postal regulations act had been committed, and that the letters must be forfeited as a penalty. Nearly eighty letters were taken from Dr. Viete alone, and there is no prospect of any of them ever reaching their destination.

My first inquiry was with reference to the rumor that General Maximo Gomez had been killed. This was treated by all the patriots as simply a canard, circulated by the Spanish, in the hope of persuading a few deserters to join their ranks. "The revolution," said Morena, "is principally confined at the present moment to the Orient and Camagua provinces. "The Spanish are in possession of one or two small places, but they suffer very severely from the want of food and ammunition. Their camps are decimated by sickness, and numbers are deserting every day to join the ranks of the insurgents."

Dr. Vieta says that the Cuban troops are in good health, and have a good supply of food and ammunition. All are well armed and the principal difficulty is to keep them in clothes.

The election of a president was commenced in the month of May, and there has been a genuine display of patriotic feeling on the subject among the Cubans. The result will not be made known until September.

THE TRANSVAAL RAID.

Report of the British Parliamentary South Africa Commission.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 13.—The Parlimentary South Africa Commission that has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid has agreed upon its report.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* publishes a summary of the conclusions of the committee. The report will express the emphatic opinion, that, whatever justification there might have been for action on the part of the people of Johanesburg, there was none whatever for Cecil Rhodes' conduct in subsidising, organizing and stimulating an armed insurrection against the government of the Transvaal.

The committee is of the opinion that the chartered company directors were cognizant of the plans of Rhodes.

The report adds that Newton also failed in his duty, but in a less degree.

The committee in conclusion unite to condemn the raid, but at the same time they express the opinion that nothing will be gained by proceeding with the proposed extension of inquiry into the administration of the chartered company. They declare Lord Rosemeade and Mr. Chamberlain and the under secretaries of the colonial office blameless on the ground that there is no evidence that any of them was in any sense cognizant of the plan for the raid, but they pronounced Sir Graham Bower, imperial secretary of the high commissioner, guilty of a grave dereliction of duty in that he failed to decline to receive from Cecil Rhodes confidential communications wholly incompatible with the duty he owed the high commissioner.

A voluminous minority report presented by Mr. Labouchere finds that the plan for the raid was concerted by Beit and Rhodes and sought to be carried out through Phillips, Hammond, Col. Rhodes (Cecil Rhodes' brother) and Leonard. It was devised according to Labouchere, in order that certain wealthy men might become more wealthy.

WARM WIRELETS

The National Republican League convention opened in Detroit, Mich., yesterday with a fair attendance of delegates. Nearly all the States are represented.

Geo. W. Fremont, a negro lawyer of Alexandria, Va., was convicted in the Court of General Sessions, New York city, for wilfully obtaining money by false pretences.

The police department of Kansas City, Mo., began yesterday working women prisoners at breaking stone, the same as male prisoners. The women wear coarse overalls, the same as the men.

Senator Butler has introduced a bill in the Senate for the establishment of a system of postal saving bands. It creates every postoffice a saving bank, permitting opening of accounts on not less than fifty cents.

COAL FIELDS TROUBLE.

Nearly Every Mine in the Pittsburg District Closed—West Virginia Officials Think the Strike Will be Settled Soon.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—There is a lul in the miners' strike in this district, attributable to the fact that nearly every mine in the district is idle. To keep up the enthusiasm and prevent the strikers from becoming lukewarm in the cause, however, the officials have arranged for a series of meetings in different sections every day.

Three meetings were held yesterday at Banning, Fayette City and West Newton, and at each place resolutions were adopted not to return to work until the officials gave the order. This morning a large meeting was held at Snowden, on the Wheeling division, and the men were unanimous to stand firm for the sixty-nine cent rate. The miners on this division fear that the company will soon begin evictions from their houses, and intimate that if this is attempted there will be trouble.

News reached the miners' headquarters this afternoon that the diggers in the Fannel, Warner and Morgan mines, Beaver county, had thrown down their picks and joined the general strike. The strike has also spread to Mercer county. Five mines are idle in that region to-day. The men struck for an advance of ten cents per ton.

An effort will be made to-day to resume work at the Eagle mine at Monongahela City. It is a co operative concern but the sentiment of a majority of the stockholders was against resumption and it was decided to keep the pit closed until the strike was settled. A delegation from Brownsville says the Knob, Beaumont, Umpire and Albany mines have closed down and the miners have joined in the general strike with a determination to remain out until the question of wages is satisfactorily settled.

Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, and a number of State officials spent the day in Pittsburg, en route to Canada, where they will attend the convention of the Epworth League. Concerning the miners' strike he said: "The coal strike is not affecting West Virginia very much, and I do not believe the main body of our miners will go out. I do not anticipate any trouble whatsoever from the strike in our State, and believe the trouble all over the country will be speedily settled by arbitration."

TERRE HAUTE, July 13—To day President Knight, of Indiana miners, was called to Clinton, where 500 men who have been working on an unorganized basis for two years and taking whatever prices were offered are anxious to join the union and help along with the strike. In Sullivan county to-day the Star City Mines posted notices that no more mining would be done until the strike was settled. This ends the mining in the county. Advices were received by the miners' officers to-day recounting efforts of several operators to secure settlements with their men at the wages asked. In each instance all offers were ordered rejected until after the meeting of the National Executive Board, which will be held at Columbus, Ohio, at an early date. The strike has already begun seriously to affect the visible supply of coal and the prices go a notch higher every day.

A special to the *Express* from Danville, Ill., says strife between the miners commenced in this district to-night. About 400 or 500 Belgian strikers and other foreigners gathered at the Pawnee mine and when a cage full of colored miners who had been at work reached the top of the shaft, they were assaulted with different kinds of weapons, some using knives and others staves. One of the colored miners secured a bar of iron and a revolver and defended his life. Shots were fired, wounding several strikers. This infuriated the striking miners and they retaliated by an exchange of shots, at the same time retreating to the woods. Later the strikers attacked a train on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, carrying working miners to the city. The miners inside the coaches opened fire and about fifty shots were exchanged. It is reported that one miner was killed.

CINCINNATI July 13—A *Times-Star* special from Bellaire, Ohio, says: The miners in Schinck's mines, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, were to day persuaded to stop mining and with the closing of these mines to night all the mines in Eastern Ohio will be closed.

FAYETTEVILLE FAILURE.

M Folb, Dealer in Clothing—Liabilities Over $20,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 13.—M. Folb, a large dealer in clothing and gents' furnishings failed at a late hour yesterday, with R. B Taylor as assignee. Liabilities between $20 000 and $25,000, with preferences of $18 000.

MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHTHOUSE.

The First One Was Swept Away With All Its Occupants.

Lighthouses form the subject of an article in St. Nicholas, written by Lieutenant John M. Ellicott, U. S. N., and entitled "The Lights That Guide In the Night." Lieutenant Ellicott says:

The first lighthouse on Minot's Ledge was built in 1848. It was an octagonal tower resting on the tops of eight wrought iron piles 8 inches in diameter and 60 feet high, with their bases sunk 5 feet in the rock. These piles were braced together in many ways, and, as they offered less surface to the waves than a solid structure, this lighthouse was considered by all authorities upon the subject to be exceptionally strong.

Its great test came in April, 1851. On the 14th of that month, two keepers being in the lighthouse, an easterly gale set in, steadily increasing in force. People on shore, and no doubt the keepers themselves, watched the heavy seas sweep harmlessly through the network of piles beneath the house, and feared no harm. On the 15th, however, the wind and sea had greatly increased, and the waves were flung higher and higher toward that tower in the air. Yet all thought they surely could not reach 60 feet above the ledge.

That night was one of keen anxiety, for the gale still increased, and all through that dreadful driving storm and darkness the faithful keepers were at their posts, for the light burned brightly. On Wednesday, the 16th, the gale had become a hurricane, and when at times the tower could be seen through the mists and sea drift, it seemed to bend to the shock of the waves. At 4 o'clock that afternoon an ominous proof of the fury of the waves on Minot's Ledge reached the shore—a platform which had been built between the piles only seven feet below the floor of the keepers' room. The raging seas, then, were leaping 60 feet in the air. Would they reach 10 feet higher, for, if so, the house and the keepers were doomed? Nevertheless, when darkness set in the light shone out as brilliantly as ever. But the gale seemed, if possible, then to increase. What agony those two men must have suffered! How that dreadful abode must have swayed in the irresistible hurricane, and trembled at each crashing sea! The poor unfortunates must have known that if those seas, leaping always higher and higher, ever reached their house, it would be flung down into the ocean, and they would be buried with it beneath the waves.

To those hopeless, terrified watchers the entombing sea came at last. At 1 o'clock in the morning the lighthouse bell was heard by those on shore to give a mournful clang, and the light was extinguished. It was the funeral knell of two patient heroes.

Next day there remained on the rock only eight jagged iron stumps.

Above the Talk.

Art Girl—We hear more Wagner than anything else.

Society Girl—Of course. Wagner is so dreadfully loud.—Detroit Journal.

A MORAL BULLY.

When little Silas Bostick rose, one fine summer morning, he walked through his well tended garden and smiled almost gleefully. He rubbed his palms together from time to time and murmured: "Dear me! Well, well!" A person who did not know him might imagine he was rejoicing because his cabbages were thriving, or because some great good fortune had recently come to him. But that was not the case. The fact is that on the previous night a horse belonging to his new neighbor, Mr. Slambang, had broken into the little garden, trampled through the cabbage bed, rolled on the onion bed and torn the grapevine from its trellis. The damage was not great, but it was of the annoying sort that would have sent a citizen of ordinary emotions on a profane mission to the home of Slambang. But Mr. Bostick didn't swear. That was not his way. He repaired the damages as best he could, still looking happy and contented. His round, smooth face usually wore a spiritual smile, and when he liked he could add to it an expression of exasperating goodness. On the morning in question the look of goodness was there.

While repairing his garden, Mr. Bostick was thinking very hard. He was trying to think of some way in which to heap coals of fire on the head of Slambang. In his youth he had been taught that a man should never be violent, but that he should heap coals of fire on the heads of his enemies. The good people who taught him this noble principle had no idea of its possibilities as a vehicle of revenge. They did not know how galling it can be made. Years of practice had made Mr. Bostick expert in handling the hottest and most lasting kind of coals. In fact, there was no one living within miles of the good little man who wouldn't rather injure the local bully and get well thrashed for it than do the most trifling wrong to Mr. Bostick. And it was easy to get him started. It often happened that people did not know they had injured him until he came smirking around to do them a kindness. No pugnacious Hibernian ever trailed his coattails in the dust, hoping to have them trodden upon, so industriously as he did. On this occasion he was unusually happy in finding himself wronged, for his victim was to be a new man. As he finished repairing his garden he assumed his kindest air and trudged over to visit his offending neighbor.

Now Slambang was a man of about the opposite character to Bostick. He was tall and angular—his chief angles being his knees, his nose and his Adam's apple—and his path through life had not been smooth. He had wrestled with mortgages in half a dozen states, and had been thrown every time. When he moved into the little New England village where Mr. Bostick prosecuted his pious revenges, his temper was quick and his conduct in keeping with it. When Mr. Bostick hailed him with a cheery "Good morning, neighbor Slambang," he was in the act of sucking his thumb after having hit it with a hammer while nailing a loose board on his stable door.

"Good morning!" he responded as cheerfully as he could in the circumstances.

"It occurred to me that you must be very busy with your moving, so I thought I would come over to see if I could help you in any way. I have nothing in particular to do this forenoon."

"That is main kind of you."

"My name is Bostick, and I live over there," he said, pointing toward his house.

Slambang looked at him for a moment and dropped his hammer. He then walked up to the little man, and towering over him snarled aggressively:

"So you are one of that kind, are you?"

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Bostick, "I don't understand you."

"My horse broke into your garden last night, didn't he?"

Mr. Bostick backed away uneasily and replied with his sweetest smile:

"Oh, yes. But such things are liable to happen to any one. He didn't do much damage."

"You lie!" roared Slambang. "I went over there and got him, and I know how much harm he did. I was going over just now to offer to pay you for what he done if you hadn't been so all fired quick."

"Really, you misunderstand me."

"No, I don't! You have come over here to heap coals of fire on my head, and I want you to understand that the man who tries to heap coals of fire on Jonas Slambang's head is going to get his fingers burned."

"Really, I"—

"Shut up, you driveling little hypocrite! Now go home and send me a bill for the damage my horse done."

"I couldn't think of doing such an unneighborly thing," said Mr. Bostick, with a smirk.

"You couldn't, eh! Then get off my lot," and he helped Mr. Bostick with a kick that joggled his vertebrae and tumbled him in a heap in the roadside ditch.

That evening Jonas Slambang was sitting on the front steps of his house, waiting to be arrested for assault and battery, when a delegation of villagers came trooping through his front gate.

After cautious greetings had been exchanged, the spokesman of the party said: "Mr. Slambang, we have all heard of how you used Silas Bostick this morning, and we have come in a body to express our thanks. That measly little skunk has simply terrorized this village with his deeds of kindness for the last 20 years, because no one in the community had the moral courage to give him the larruping he deserved. You have set us a noble example that we won't be slow to follow, and we want to assure you that on the first opportunity we are going to elect you mayor."

Slambang brought out a bottle of whisky, passed it around, and the fall of Mr. Bostick became an assured fact. The spell of his all pervading goodness was at last broken, and his neighbors were able to live without having the fear of his blistering kindness hanging over them.—P. McArthur in Truth.

Too Natural.

Fuddy—You know what Golden told us about his adventure in California? Well, it appears that it never happened. In fact, he never was in California.

Duddy—Do you know, I thought it was a lie. He made it appear so natural?—Boston Transcript.

Good Cause.

McSwatters—What's this about Snodkins? Yesterday he was convalescent; today they say he is paralyzed.

McSwitters—Why, the doctor carelessly left his bill where Snodkins could see it.—Pick Me Up.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found, Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Strayed—A Dark Liver colored Pointer Puppy, female. Last seen with boy from Excelsior Shoe Store. Liberal reward for her return. J. J. Burnett. jy 14 1t

For Sale Cheap—Second-hand Water Tank of 10,000 gallons capacity. Address P. O. Box 336, Wilmington, N. C. D&W jy 11 2t*

Go to M. C. Benson's, 5 South Water street, for N. C. Hams, fresh Mountain Butter. Consignments of country produce solicited. Beef Cattle and Mutton a specialty. jy 8 tf

B. F. Stone & Co., headquarters for anything in the Grocery line. One car load Water Ground Meal. One car load of each assorted Flour. Five hundred bales Timothy Hay. One car load Corn. 7 South Water street. je 30 tf

Bananas, Apples, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges, Peanuts, Cakes and Crackers, Nuts, Candies of all kinds. These are some of the things I offer for sale. Prices sure to please. A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. je 27 tf

The Linens, Percales and Organdies expected have positively arrived. A large drive in Dimities; also Valenciennes, Edgings and Embroideries at J. J. Shepard's, 15 Market street. je 23 tf

For Sale—The Cottage on Carolina Beach known as the Castle, Six rooms. Cost over $1,000. Will be sold cheap. D. O'Connor, Real Estate Agent. je 11 tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 12 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House.

We wish everybody lots of Comfort during the Glorious Fourth. We can furnish Comfort in Footwear at all times, to all people, from the tiniest infant wearing No. 0's, to the largest man wearing No. 15's.

Infant Soft Soles, all colors, at 25c. Other SHOES just as Cheap.

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je 29 26t

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Sulphur, Alum and Chalybeate Waters.

je 12 2m J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE.

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jy 8 2t* MRS. BOARDMAN.

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je 25 D&W tf

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jy 13 tf CHARLES D. McIVER.

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je 19 2m

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Containing a general business and street directory.

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For sale by C. W. Yates & Co.

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3,000 Pounds BEESWAX.

2,000 Pounds COW HIDES.

Highest cash prices paid. Quotations furnished on request.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

my 30 tf

REMNANTS!

This week will be devoted to remnants. We believe it will pay you to examine them. All Wool Extra Super Two ply Carpeting at 45c per yard They are in a variety of lengths.

All 8-Wire Tapestry Carpeting at 50c Per yard.

These goods make splendid Rugs.

All 10-Wire Tapestry Carpeting at 55c Yard.

All Velvets and Body Brussels at 80c Yard.

One lot Cotton Chain and Union Carpeting, yard wide, 15 to 30c yard

One lot Silkalines and Jap Crepes.—In lengths for Pillows and Mantle Draperies at 6½c yard. Regular 12½c quality.

Odds and ends in Cretons, Upholstery Damask, Denims and Muslins regardless of cost.

One lot Ladies' Vests, Unbleached, at 4c each.

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A special lot of Table Covers at a special price. Portiers 3½ yards long, 50 inches wide, at $2 75 pair.

PHONE No. 102.

A. D. BROWN,

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Successor to BROWN & RODDICK.

je 27 tf

Price List for the Big Racket Store

Sale of Dry Goods.

Shirt Waist Calico at 4c per yard. Challie at 4c. Lawn at 4c. Batiste, pretty styles, at 5c. Scrim at 4½c. Black Lawns at 10c.

White India Linens at 5, 8, 10, 12½, 15 and 25c.

Swiss at 10, 12½, 15, 25, 35c per yard.

Dotted Swiss at 8, 10, 12½, 15 and 20c.

Shirt Waist Silk at 20, 25, 35, 50 and 60c per yard.

Double-fold Dress Goods, pretty styles, 34 inches—we asked for this line of goods in the first of the season 18 and 20c—now to close out, a big line at 10c.

Fine 36 inches wide Black Cashmeres at 20c per yard.

Scicillian, 36 inches wide, at 25c.

Fine Brilliantine, 38 inches wide, at 25c.

Fine Danish Cloth, all colors, at 10c.

Good Heavy Matting at 10c.

Table Oilcloth at 10c.

Splendid Turkey Red Table Linen at 16c per yard.

Beautiful bleached white Table Linen, 64 inches wide, at 25c.

Fine white Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, at 50c a pair.

Bed Spreads made of White Marsailles, 10 4 size, at 50c each.

Bird-eye Cloth at 50c a bolt of eight yards.

Brands "Our Best" Corset at 21c; the Globe Corset, worth 50c, now 33c; Vigilant, the best Corset made, for 50c.

Warner's Corsets, all styles; Caroline, the best Nursing Corset made, at $1.25; extra Nursing Corsets at $1 00; R. G., extra long waist, at 75c, $1.00 and 1.25.

Ladies' Collars, nicely laundred, turn down and stand up, good linen, worth 10c each, I want to close at 1c each.

Cuffs at 1c a pair.

Ladies' Corset Covers with Shields, I sold at 50c, best goods, now 35c each.

Ladies' Skirts, nicely made, all styles, best goods, from $1.00 to 1.25, 1 50, 2.00, 2 25, 2 50 and up to 3 00, 4 00, 5 00 and $6 00 each. I can sell you a Skirt for less money than you can have it made. Look at my line before buying.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, all styles, from 50, 75c to $1.00.

Men's Pants from good heavy Jeans at 29c a pair to 40, 50, 75c and $1 00 up to 3 00.

Ladies' Sailor Hats from 5, 10, 15c to banded wide brim rough straw low crown nice stylish white Sailors at 31c; better goods at 45, 50, 75c and $1 00.

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You will find us at 112 North Front St., opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

jy 11 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

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	May 14th, '96.	May 14th, '97
Deposits	$515,000	$599,500
Surplus and Net Profits	58,900	69,500
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. je 13 tf

Depositors In The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

Will please call at the office of the Company and have interest entered on pass-book for quarter ending June 1st. The Savings Bank has paid its depositors in interest within the past year $9,269.20.

Did you get any of that money? If not, why not?

Paid in Capital $25,000. Surplus $7,500.

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